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15 November 1984

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

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GERMAN HIGHWAY, ROAD ASSISTANCE REPORTED

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ZEITUNG/BLICK DURCH DIE WIRTSCHAFT in German 31 Aug 84 p 2

[Article: "Road Construction in Africa With German Consultation"]

[Text] Frankfurt--In recent times as well, German engineering consultation firms have again been brought into many road construction projects in all parts of Africa (see also the overview in the edition of 9 November 1983). Among the enterprises that have become involved in several African countries is H. P. Gauff Ingenieure GmbH & Co., Nuernberg/Frankfurt, which is active in five countries.

In Kenya, it took over consultation tasks for three road construction projects. In the first place, it involves the planning and the preparation of the supporting material of the invitation to bid for the construction of a 22-kilometer road that will lead to the Olkaria geothermal power plant. This project is being financed with World Bank resources. Secondly, Gauff Ingenieure was entrusted with the preliminary and detailed planning of the 110-kilometer asphalt highway between Garsen and Malindi, which is to be built by the National Youth Service. For this project, Japanese financial aid has been granted for the necessary equipment. Thirdly, Gauff Ingenieure was entrusted with the planning and construction supervision for city streets in Eldoret.

In Tanzania, Gauff Ingenieure took over consultation tasks for the highway between Mombo and Lushot and in Uganda for the rehabilitation of roads. In Upper Volta, (as published) the financing of the Bilango-Taparko road project, which is mainly to serve the development of agriculture, will be carried by the African Development Bank. For this project, Gauff Ingenieure was awarded the contract for the supervision of the construction work.

In Upper Volta it is also involved in the repair of three asphalt roads and five dirt roads. In the People's Republic of the Congo, it has been brought into the construction of the Bas Kouilou-Kola highway. Also in this country, it took over the examination of the project documentation and the supervision of the construction work for the building of a 390-meter bridge over the Kouilou River, whose completion is expected in late 1985. The construction of the bridge, which is to cost about DM33 million, will be financed by several French and domestic banks.

The Dr.-Ing. Walter GmbH & Co. KD International (Diwi), Essen, was able to book new orders in Mali and Cameroon. In Mali, it took over construction supervision for the Makala-Niono highway as well as for the Severe-Boni highway. In Cameroon, it has been assigned the preparation of a study for the road construction project in the northwest province.

Gitec Consult GmbH, Duesseldorf, has committed itself in the Central African Republic, the Sudan, Zambia and Malawi. In the Central African Republic, it was brought into the second phase of the maintenance of National Highway 3. Gitec Consult took over consultation work in Sudan for the construction of the Juba-Waw highway in the south of the country and in Zambia for rural road construction. In July 1984, the FRG gave Malawi a grant of DM8.5 million for the construction of the road between Nsanama and Nselemy (34 kilometers in length) in the southern province in Machinga District. Gitec Consult GmbH was also brought in here as an engineering consultation firm.

Three new contracts have been undertaken in the Sudan by the Rhein-Ruhr Ingenieur GmbH (RRI), Dortmund. It was entrusted, in the first place, with the preparation of a study for the El Geneina-Zalingei road project and, secondly, with another study for feeder roads. Thirdly, the RRI received a contract for consultation in road maintenance work.

In Mali, the RRI, as a syndicate partner, was entrusted with the preparation of a traffic study for Bamako, the capital city. In Rwanda, it has undertaken construction supervision for streets in the capital city Kigali and for agricultural road building. In addition, it was put in charge of consultation work in the construction of the road between Cyangugu and Butare.

Dorsch Consult Ingenieurgesellschaft mbH, Munich, booked a contract in Zaire for construction supervision of the road Lubute-Walikali. In 1983, the FRG approved DM54 million in capital aid for this project in the eastern part of the country. Strabag Bau-Ag, Cologne, was entrusted with construction work in the scope of this project. In Algeria, Dorsch Consult, as a syndicate partner, booked a contract for the preparation of a study relating to national highways 1 and 29 as well as the CW 11. Also in Algeria, it is preparing a study in a work association for the east-west superhighway.

In Kenya, the Africa-Asien Bureau-Gesellschaft fuer Entwicklungsplanung Kaschig + Partner GmbH, Cologne, has been put in charge of an economic feasibility study for a highway link with the neighboring country Somalia. In Libya, the Buero fuer Planung und Ingenieurtechnik GmbH (BPI), Grenzach-Wyhlen, undertook the management of the construction of the Jalo-Kufra highway. In the Sudan, the Hendrikson Associierte Consultants GmbH Frankfurt (HAC). Eschborn, was entrusted as a syndicate partner with the preparation of a road construction study. In Uganda, Schroeder-Planung GmbH & Co. KG, Darmstadt, booked a contract for a rehabilitation study for the road between Masaka and Mbarara and another contract for the road Mbarara-Ntungamo.

Braunschweig Consult Braunschweiger Beratungsbuero fuer Baubetrieb (BFB), Brunswick, was able, as a syndicate partner, to book a contract in Ghana for the preparation of an expert opinion in relation to the road Axim-Mpataba-Elubo. In the Central African Republic, the firm WPW-Beratende Ingenieure, Saarbruecken, was put in charge of the supervision of the construction of runways.

LISBON PAPER DISCUSSES ANGOLA MILITARY, POLITICAL SITUATION

Lisbon O DIABO in Portuguese 18 Sep 84 p 21

[Text] The Civil War in Angola: Jonas Savimbi in Capetown, Jose Eduardo dos Santos in Europe, and UNITA at the gates of Luanda.

The guerrilla attack on the village of Ucuva and the capture of the military base there has been one of the greatest embarrassments suffered by the MPLA, both for the strategic importance of that base, located in an area very close to Luanda, as well as for the number of casualties, among whom are numbered the chief of staff of the VIII military region, Eduardo Jeovano Neto, and the chief of logistics, Adao Domingos Ferro, and several officers, according to the UNITA communique.

Total government casualties are said to be 63, including 18 Cubans.

Ucuva, scene of one of the bloodiest slaughters of civilians carried out by UPA [Union of Angolan People] terrorists in the spring of 1961, is located 105 kms northeast of Luanda. The UNITA guerrillas are starting to operate intensively in an area where up until a short while ago their presence was scarcely noted and which extends as far as Caxito, along the Dande river and very near the Mabubas dam. According to an earlier communique, government forces were also attacked in the vicinity of the Dondo, which would be in the Cambambe dam area.

As usual, the guerrillas did not stay put in the towns or bases taken, so that the attacks on Ucuva and other locations near Luanda cannot be taken to mean that a siege of the capital by UNITA is under way. What it does mean is that there is a very strong presence in the area and the risk for Luanda of being cut off from electric power and from overland food supplies.

A news item in the Johannesburg STAR announcing that North Korean special troops are about to arrive in Angola, especially to check the UNITA northward advance, has had no confirmation up to now. It is known that North Korea's Marxist regime "exports" military specialists in guerrilla warfare and terrorist actions, that they are characterized by their efficiency and their

cruelty, as has been verified in Mozambique, for which reason the new item in the STAR could as easily be a simple rumor instead of having some foundation.

Apart from eventual North Korean intervention, the Soviet Union continues to support the MPLA militarily. Another UNITA communique, signed by its president himself, Jonas Savimbi, informs that government forces are now using MiG-23 aircraft, off-loaded in Luanda and Cabinda. One of these planes was shot down by guerrillas on 9 September in the Munhango area.

Total government casualties in the first ten days of September are reported to be higher than 450, according to the same source. Meanwhile, a popular uprising has been reported in the city of Malanje, repressed by the MPLA, with a loss of three lives and dozens of injured among the population.

Savimbi Received in Capetown

In political terms, the civil war in Angola last week [9-15 Sep] witnessed two events on the international level. The first of these was the presence of Jonas Savimbi in Capetown, where he had been invited to attend the inaugural ceremonies of Pieter Botha as chief of state. The South African minister of foreign affairs introduced the UNITA president as "a friend of South Africa," and took advantage of the occasion to confirm the existence of conversations between UNITA and the Republic of South Africa, "knowledge of which was relayed to the Luanda government."

Although Savimbi has reportedly declared with great diplomatic tact that he does not see how his visit could prejudice the smooth progress of the work of the joint commission set up to carry out the Lusaka accord concerning normalization of the Angola-Namibia border situation, observers are unanimous in predicting a harsh reaction on the part of Luanda's Marxist regime to the invitation extended by Pretoria to the UNITA leader. In the absence of any such reaction, it will be reasonable to suppose that the MPLA has reached a point very close to negotiations for a peaceful solution of the civil war. Such a solution, as is known, besides being advocated by UNITA, is the one desired by North American diplomacy.

The other event of international scope was the trip of Jose Eduardo dos Santos to Cairo, Paris, Rome and Madrid. The trip had two objectives: to line up new economic support and to obtain political support through an improvement in the regard in which the Angolan president and his MPLA are held in the free world.

As for economic support, Jose Eduardo dos Santos seems to have gotten from the French more help for oil exploration, where such is not already in North American hands. He also seems to have had some successes in Spain, but in the field of projects: cooperation agreements were signed in Madrid in matters of public works and sanitation assistance and ocean shipping, as well as an agreement on fishing and the granting of a line of credit of about 50 million dollars. If all this goes into effect, Spain will take over third place among the economic partners of the People's Republic

of Angola. Some Spanish commentators on these negotiations, however, appear skeptical, fearing that any investment might be left unutilized because of the state of war in Angola and that the credits might be unrecoverable. In Madrid, financial circles are not unaware that Angola owes Portugal more than six million contos and the Soviet Union the equivalent of a billion dollars and that the Angolan budget gets by on advances from American payments for Cabinda oil.

From the standpoint of the political promotion of the MPLA, Jose Eduardo dos Santos's trip registered at least two embarrassments: In spite of his being a chief of state, he was not received in Madrid by King Juan Carlos, and [French] President Francois Mitterand jolted him by refusing to supply military helicopters.

To this lack of political credibility that the Angolan president has in Europe, a definite contribution will certainly be the interview he gave to LE MONDE in Paris. The public at large will not have read it, and if they did they paid no attention to it, since there are so many more things of interest to them than the civil war in faraway Angola. But those who keep up with the Angolan reality, even superficially, have stopped conceding any political credibility to Jose Eduardo dos Santos, ever since he declared, among other obvious falsehoods, that UNITA "has constantly lost ground and that it only carries out occasional act of terrorism," that UNITA's main base is in Namibia, and that "the MPLA controls the national territory."

A truly disastrous interview. Because of it, any international observer or politician is brought to recognize that such declarations, made while Jonas Savimbi's guerrillas are attacking less than 100 kms from Luanda, are completely counterproductive. One can conclude from that that President Jose Eduardo dos Santos's LE MONDE interview spoiled his whole trip.

12430

CSO: 3442/17

BRIEFS

ALGERIAN RICE DONATION—Comrade Mohamed El Mustapha Maiza, the ambassador of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria to Benin, turned over 1,000 tons of rice to Benin and to Niger on 22 August. This gesture took place in the framework of the aid which Algeria has decided to provide to fraternal African countries to deal with the consequences of the drought. The representative of Niger at the ceremony expressed pleasure over this concrete, action which the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria has taken, in providing 500 tons of rice to Benin. [Excerpt] [Cotonou EHIZU in French No 354, 31 Aug 84, p 12] 5170

CSO: 3419/67

REMAINING DIFFERENCES WITH PARIS EXAMINED

Paris LE MONDE in French 9 Oct 84 p 4

[Article by Jean-Claude Pomonti: "Differences Remain Between Paris and N'Djamena"]

[Text] After several days of confusion and uncertainty, the application of the Franco-Libyan accord of 16 September concerning Chad has been started again, while Hissein Habre was returning to N'Djamena on Sunday 7 October, after a 3-day visit to Paris. Before he left the French capital, the Chadian president told us on Saturday evening that his talks, in particular those with Francois Mitterrand, had taken place in a "very friendly atmosphere", that the problems had been approached "with great sincerity and frankness", that "nothing had been left out" and that the points of view of France and Chad had "moved closer together."

Differences remain between Paris and N'Djamena, but the explanations that have been furnished have made it possible to improve the climate. Even though he said he was not involved in the Franco-Libyan accord, since he had stayed on the sidelines, Hissein Habre made a gesture by assuring that "a solution satisfactory to everyone will be found and announced in good time" regarding the observers of the military disengagement. This "solution" could be revealed at the conclusion of an extraordinary Council of Ministers meeting which should occur soon in N'Djamena.

For its part, France is furnishing exceptional aid to Chad, not only in the area of military assistance, but also in fighting famine. Monday morning, an aircraft transporting 35 tons of wheat--the first of the planes and ships charged with provisioning Chad--took off from Le Bourget for N'Djamena.

The increased effort at joint cooperation for better mutual understanding is a point in favor of the series of consultations for which the French capital was the setting at the end of last week.

"White Libyans" and "Black Libyans"

In the light of the discussions for which the French capital was the theater last week, notably on the occasion of the "mini-summit" on Friday at the Elysee, the ambiguity in the Franco-Libyan accord seems to involve the crucial

point as to /who/ [in italics] will withdraw from northern Chad between now and mid-November, before the 45-day deadline stipulated by Paris and Tripoli. N'Djamena makes a distinction, which it considers a fundamental one, between "white Libyans" and "black Libyans". The former are easy to pinpoint and will withdraw. But the latter--"descendants of Chadians who have been settled in Libya for several generations"--, who are serving in the ranks of the Islamic Legion recruited by Tripoli, will remain in the northern part of the country with the significant amount of war materiel recently furnished by Libya. This is the feeling of the Chadian officials.

N'Djamena is all the more persuaded of it because, in its eyes, the Chadian opposition--Goukouni Oueddei's "united people" who no longer have any troops--"no longer exists on the ground as an army." The officials say that of course there must be discussion with this opposition regarding what should be the subject of an early meeting of experts, with Chadian ministers participating, that Hissein Habre hopes will be held before the year's end in Brazzaville. But, at the military level, "black Libyans are called Chadian opposition", and N'Djamena is afraid they will remain on the spot in order to form, south of the d'Aouzou strip--which is occupied by the Libyan army--the southern "glacis" Col Qadhdhafi is looking for.

The accord of 16 September between France and Libya provides for a withdrawal, that is to be "simultaneous and concomitant", of the "French forces" and the "Libyan support elements". Rightly or wrongly, the formula adopted to characterize the Libyan presence in the North, "elements in support of the GUNT" [Transitional National Union Government], was interpreted as a concession to Libya, Col Qadhdhafi never having officially acknowledged that his troops were stationed in that part of Chad. If reliable sources can be believed, the French impressed upon their Chadian partners that this expression signified that with the regular troops, the Islamic Legion would withdraw from the North. Chadians remain skeptical in this regard, and that is why, on Friday on the steps of the Elysee, President Hissein Habre spoke the "little sentence": "The future will tell whether they left or not."

However, the Chadian officials do not want to "cast doubt on Mr Mitterrand's word"--especially in this early stage of application of the accord with Tripoli. It seems, moreover, that they are still persuaded that Paris, negotiating from a position of strength, might have imposed more Draconian conditions on Col Qadhdhafi, who is in the grip of serious internal problems, partly linked to his military interventions in Chad.

Even as it is pleased with the increased aid from France and the assurances that President Habre received in Paris, N'Djamena continues to maintain a great deal of skepticism concerning Tripoli's commitment, and is apparently reserving the right, when the time comes for returning to the conquest of the northern oases, to demonstrate that Libya has set a "trap". At first, Hissein Habre thus would have had to let the French play, even if it meant maintaining surveillance, with the utmost vigilance, over the progress of the Libyan withdrawal. But such a wait-and-see attitude is not binding on the future, the Chadian president having been careful, as far as anyone knows, during his stay in France, to commit himself to keeping his troops at attention.

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CSO: 3419/70

BRIDGE PROJECT AGREEMENT WITH CAMEROON REPORTED

Ndjamena INFO TCHAD in French 17 Sep 84 pp 1,2

[Text] A Cameroonian technical delegation led by the governor of the extreme north province, Albert Ekono Nna, has spent 3 days in the Chadian capital. It discussed the location and accesses to the movable bridge on the Logone with the Chadian side, led by the prefect of Chari-Baguirmi, Ahmet Senoussi. This technical mission followed the latest visit by President Habre to Yaounde during which a draft agreement was signed. Following 2 days of work in Ndjamena 15 and 16 September, the Chadian and Cameroonian technical delegations approved the following report:

"In accordance with article 2 of the draft agreement on construction of a movable bridge on piles on the Logone river at the point of Kousseri-Ndjamena signed in Yaounde on 14 August 1984 by His Excellency Hissein Habre, president of the Chad Republic, the Chad-Cameroon technical commission met in Ndjamena from 15 to 16 September 1984. The Cameroonian delegation was led by Albert Ekono Nna, governor of extreme north province, and included:

"Mohamadou Talba, secretary general of the Ministry of Transportation; Joseph Happi Dakleu, technical adviser, Ministry of Equipment; Jacques Nyoum, director of the Land Organization, Ministry of Land Administration; Andre Emmanuel Kendeck Mandeng, department chief for Africa South of the Sahara, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Philippe Basono, assistant in charge of studies, Ministry of Planning and Rural Administration; Luc Tengue, chief of provincial road department, extreme north province; Claude Mengue Mvondo, chief of provincial urban planning and housing department, extreme north province; Roger Kemajou, chief of construction subdivision, Logone-Chari; Evariste Fotso Tamouo, chief of department land registry service, Logone and Chari; Hamadou Alhamdou, chief of road subdivision, Logone and Chari; Boubakary Moussa, department chief of section for properties, Logone and Chari; Moustapha Aboubakar, provincial properties department in extreme north.

"The Chad delegation was led by Ahmet Senoussi, prefect of Chari-Banguirmi, and was composed of the following:

"Oumarou Djibrillah, director for interior; Brahim Nasseur, director general of public works, mines, and oil; Kayato Ouena, assistant director general of the Ministry of Planning and National Reconstruction; Nakoye Mana, director of public works; Daoussa Desi, director of the National Highway Office; Madina Djimta, cooperation department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation.

"After covering both banks of the Logone river, the two delegations identified an area located near Nguelli village on the Chad side and with end facing the SEMRY III installations on the Cameroon side. This area covers a strip suitable as the site for construction of the planned bridge, pending the results of technical studies that will decide the precise location.

"The Chadian side said that, as far as it was concerned, there would be no problem in connecting the project to the Ndjamená-Guelendeg road. As for the access from the Cameroonian side, the Cameroon delegation requested that the SEMRY installations be spared. The two sides therefore agreed on a route that would link the project to the Kousserie-Logone-Birni road opposite SEMRY to join the Maltam-Kousseri road. The Cameroonian side expressed the desire to obtain as soon as possible, and progressively, information on the awarding of studies, the main specifications of the project and its access facilities, as well as all other pertinent information. Also, it urged that the studies to be carried out take into account navigability on the Logone river.

"Signed at Ndjamená, 16 September 1984."

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CSO: 3419/48

FOOD RELIEF DISTRIBUTION IN NDJAMENA FACING SUPPLY INADEQUACY

Ndjamena INFO TCHAD in French 15 Sep 84 pp 3,4

[Text] The food distribution operation in Ndjamena city is only in its second phase, however significant difficulties are already arising due to food supply inadequacy and to a rather hasty count of beneficiary units to receive these donations. The food distribution, which started on 4 September in the 1st District, resumed only on a limited basis Wednesday in 5th District, where some 9,639 points are to share 580 tons. This delay can be explained by the large size of the district, which is composed of five major quarters and 86 blocks. It took 4 days to distribute the food to the blocks.

When the distribution began on Wednesday, the people of each beneficiary unit in 5th district expected a 100-kilogram bag of sorghum and a 50-kilogram bag of wheat. However, they were surprised to learn that they would have to be content with a 5-kilogram bag. Though most accepted this half bag after strong protest, some people, particularly in Ardepdjournal quarter, refused to accept the 5-kilogram bag, feeling that they had been wronged or robbed. Some irregularities were noted, such as a block official who began to collect 1,000 francs per person and who was fortunately apprehended by the food distribution operation committee. In blocks three and four in Ardepdjournal, the operation had to be interrupted because of lack of food and because of confusion in counting of beneficiary units. In Chagoua quarter, where the people knew how to proceed, the distribution took place yesterday morning with virtually no major problems. This quarter, as well as many others in 5th District, can consider itself fortunate, because the units include few families (two to three), as opposed to the quarters in Center, where a unit is composed of six to 10 families. There, no doubt, people had to be satisfied with a few coros.

The method of operation itself was not a failure, even if the counting of beneficiary units was not very accurate. The collection of supplies by block made it possible to fairly quickly serve the residents. The major problem that faced the operation committee was the shortage of supplies, which required that the committee do some juggling.

Ali Salim, the chairman of the operation committee, plans to make a request to the Action Committee, which is composed of officials of the Ministry of Natural Disasters and representatives of the donor organizations, to obtain a new donation to meet the needs of all the residents.

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CSO: 3419/48

UNIR POLITICIZATION DRIVE IN ABECHE REPORTED

Ndjamena INFO TCHAD in French 15 Sep 84 pp 4,5

[Article by Alladjaba Ibrahim]

[Text] The provisional regional committee of the National Union for Independence and Revolution (UNIR) has made an information and politicization tour of the various provisional UNIR sectors in the town of Abeche. The first contact with the people following establishment of the UNIR took place on Wednesday, 12 September, at the provisional section of Djamtata quarter in the presence of administration officials, members of the Ouaddai regional provisional committee, and section party members. The assistant secretary general of the Ouaddai committee, Comrade Alladjaba Djamou, thanked those present for having responded to the invitation and explained the purpose of the meeting. He also introduced to the audience the two members of the UNIR Central Committee present at Abeche, Comrades Hissene Mouctar and Awada Issa.

Then, Comrade Awada Issa delivered revolutionary and fraternal greetings to the party members on behalf of the Central Committee and its president, Comrade Elhadj Hissain Habre. He explained the reasons behind the creation of the UNIR. It was between 24 and 27 June 1984, at an extraordinary congress of more than a thousand party members at Ndjamena, that the movement emerged to give our country a new political framework capable of drawing together all the sons of Chad, channeling all the national energies to protect the great gains of 7 June 1982, and defending the country threatened by Libyan expansionism. He said that the Northern Armed Forces (FAN) had been dissolved and had given birth to the UNIR, in an updated framework, dynamic and appropriate, crucible of the national unity and the reunion of all the sons of Chad without regional, ethnic or religious distinction.

The UNIR is not a movement of intellectuals, of staff, or of prominent people, but is the movement of all Chadians, Awada Issa added. He paid warm tribute to the Northern Armed Forces Command Council (CCFAN) and to its heroic FAN army, which has been able to defend the homeland and the nation's supreme interests. The FAN established the unity of the Chadian people, the FAN restored the Chadian state, which had been brought to the abyss. The UNIR is the continuity of these noble ideals and objectives. Discussing the national reconciliation, Comrade Awada Issa reviewed the substantial efforts by the government of the Third Republic. He added: "We are doing everything to strengthen security and order over the entire country." He appealed to our hesitating brothers to reunite the great Chadian family so that together we can face the common enemy Libya.

Addressing himself to the youth, Comrade Awada Issa reminded them of their role in the UNIR to work for the progress of our country. The UNIR also appeals to all women to contribute to the reconstruction of our dear homeland, ruined by some many years of war imposed from outside. Women have their place in Chadian society to assume their important responsibilities in the task of development of the Chadian nation. In conclusion, the Central Committee member called on party members to massively support the UNIR, our one national movement inspired by the profound aspirations of our people's masses in all their diversity.

The third speaker, Rozi Hallaki, information commissioner of the Ouaddai provisional regional committee, defined the role of the quarter chiefs and secretaries general. Comrade Rozi called for frank and sincere cooperation between these two institutions, which have the same goal of working for the mass interest. He responded to the complaints of the secretary general of the UNIR provisional section by promising that food will be made available to the Abeche people as soon as possible. He called on everyone to pray for the country's peace and stability. (ATP)

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CSO: 3419/48

PROGRESS OF ROAD PROJECTS REVIEWED

Brazzaville MWETI in French 29 Sep 84 p 3

[Article by A. Kombo Moukouyou]

[Text] The opening up of the back country continues to be a problem of major importance in our country. The first 5-year plan, whose fruits are already visible, includes considerable attention to communications routes, including the Owando-Makoua-Ouessou road (ROMO), and the Etsouali-Oboya (REO) and Ngo-Djambala-Lekana. In addition, there is the Epena-Impfondo-Dongou road, being constructed by the Brazilian company Andrad Gutherez at a cost of about 33 billion francs to be paid by the People's Republic of the Congo.

The Likouala region remains one of the most isolated in the country. The political leadership has not been indifferent to this in developing appropriate solutions that will enable the people of the area to communicate as easily as possible.

Comrade Combo Matsiona, Political Bureau member, who visited the work site on 24 September, expressed his satisfaction with the progress of the work. Both sections will be turned over to the Congolese Government in April 1987 as planned. The clearing operations have reached PK 22, and the scraping (which involves laying laterite to prevent the grass from growing) is also at an advanced stage, having reached PK 13. The operation has 339 employees, of whom 193 are foreign and 146 local.

The major difficulty in progress of the work is currently the salt pan area. Some 1,000 temporary workers have been hired to carry out this work, which has lasted 4 months.

Impfondo-Epena Section

--Survey of the PK 3 to PK 60 portion;

--Right of way establishment PK 3 to PK 60;

--Building roadbed from PK 3 to PK 32. Clearing and tree cutting are already well underway. Right of way has been established from PK 3 to PK 60. Access to the roadway is completed.

Impfondo-Dongou Section

--Survey of PK 2 to PK 26 portion;

--Clearing completed from PK 2 up to PK 26.

Scraping and laying of construction base has proceeded from PK 2 to PK [words missing]. Embankment construction has reached PK 16. It should be noted that construction is ahead of the planned deadlines. In regard to supplies, the operation has already used 67 tons of cement, 650,000 liters of fuel, 22,500 liters of lubricant, 1,345 meters of metal conduit, and 6,485 cubic meters of sand.

9920

CSO: 3419/60

SEPTEMBER ELECTION RESOUNDING POPULAR ENDORSEMENT

Brazzaville MWETI in French 4 Oct 84 p 1

[Article by Rigobert Douniama: "You Cannot Stop Progress"]

[Text] It is no longer a simple "trend developing that seems to put the vote clearly above 95 percent," as we wrote on 27 September. Now, it is a reality: the 23 September vote brought a veritable human tide to the polls. The Congolese people voted en masse for the deputies and people's councils, to the extent that for the people's National Assembly, for example, 853,168 citizens fulfilled their civic duty out of 927,944 registered, with valid votes constituting 98.17 percent of the votes.

We can thus affirm, along with Col Raymond Damase Ngollo, member of the Political Bureau, minister of land administration and people's government, that last month's elections achieved "a great success that reflects the masses' support for the multi-sided action of the Congolese Labor Party (PCT)." This 98.17 percent, this percentage, or rather this electoral success, needs no comment. It is convincing.

As a dynamic demonstration of the masses' support for the Party's ideas and creative activity, the massive 23 September 1984 vote "also confirms the level of consciousness achieved by our people and the capability for organization and mobilization of the PCT."

To put it better: By this vote the Congolese people sought to convey that one cannot stop progress. For, on the administration level, the people's government is a revolutionary change, an evolution even in management of the state or public affairs, in the sense that it involves the people in the making of decisions and their implementation in the practical field. That certainly constitutes progress. The other aspect of the progress that the masses would like to see continued is also and above all this great action of opening up the back country that has in the past few years dumbfounded and reduced to silence, not to say admiration, even the most diehard opponents of the Congolese revolution. That revolution has been determined, ever since the historic action of 5 February 1979, to abandon the verbiage and thus depart from the beaten track to develop a genuine, concrete revolution, composed only of political-social-economic transformations capable of accelerating the country's overall development.

9920

CS0: 3419/60

OCV STORAGE, MARKETING PROBLEMS DISCUSSED

Brazzaville MWETI in French 5 Oct 84 pp 1,3

[Article by Christian Sahir Tsoumou: "OCV Lacks Customers and Storage Space"]

[Text] The Congolese Food Crop Marketing Board (OCV) has been facing a very alarming situation during the past few years; the problem of selling the products bought from the farmers. The board currently has several tons of peanuts and corn on its hands. It does not know who is going to buy them.

In the regions of Bouenza, Lekoumou and Njari, which we have just visited with comrades Ikongo Logan and Nzaou Eugene, both OCV officials, significant quantities of products are deteriorating. The storage facilities are inadequate and, where they do exist, too limited. Comrade Paul Valentin Mossimbi, director general of OCV, is doing everything he can to remedy the situation, since millions of francs are tied up in these storage facilities.

The real problem facing the OCV is, in a general way, marketing of food products. It should be recalled that the OCV's mission is to promote food crops throughout the country by introduction of new techniques, distribution of seeds, and collection and marketing of the farmers' production. The OCV is now in its fifth year of marketing. Throughout this time, the problem of marketing has remained acute, especially in the last 2 years.

In the regions, this marketing began in 1979. From 1979 to 1984, the OCV has always had marketing problems in respect to the farmer community and the consumer community. With the farmers, the main problem of concern is financing. Money is necessary to buy the product and pay the producer in cash. For this purpose, the OCV either contacts banks to obtain marketing campaign loans, or it contacts the government. The last three campaigns have shown that the funds have been paid out 2 or 3 months after the actual date of the marketing. Under these conditions, with the OCV getting involved very late, the product often deteriorates. On the other hand, there is a problem in respect to the consumers. The OCV collects and markets five products: corn, paddy rice, beans, peanuts and potatoes. However, these products are less in demand by local consumers, who prefer importing from abroad.

Storage Facilities

In marketing the products, OCV often has major difficulties with storage. The facilities are nonexistent at the primary collection level, that is, in the villages. Since 1982 the OCV has been able to construct silos in some

district centers of the regions. However, this still does not entirely solve the storage problem. The OCV spends considerable sums to store its products in structures that do not belong to it. This is true at Loubomo, Bouansa and elsewhere. This problem of structures existed everywhere to some degree in the three regions we visited. Everything that is bought is kept in sheds, which, since they are not suitable, provide little protection to the products against bad weather. This causes major losses for the company. Tarpaulins are very expensive, since so many would be needed for the number of villages. Thus, the problem of structures remains a difficult and expensive one for the OCV.

The other aspect of the problem remains that of the selling itself of the production purchased with cash from the farmers. After obtaining a loan, the OCV has to ensure a revolving process, that is, sell, collect the money, and use it to buy products. It is at this point that the great problem occurs, resulting in a slump in sales and overflow of food products in the storage facilities. Even in 1982, out of 6,000 tons of corn purchased by OCV, almost 2,000 unsold tons were "burned." This was because at the consumers level there was an interruption in vitamin products to prepare the food for their livestock. Some imported this livestock food directly from abroad. This prevented the OCV from getting rid of its small production.

During the same year, out of about 500 tons of potatoes bought at Djambala, the OCV was only able to move 100 tons, while the national consumption is about 10,000 tons per year. In effect, there is lower consumption of the local products. This year, there is another problem, peanuts.

Too Many Peanuts for Too Few Buyers

Everyone knows that the OCV's mission is also to supply our country's processing industries, among others, the Nkayi oil refinery for peanuts, the UAB for corn, and OFNACOM, to which OCV delivers all its rice production. In response to the head of state's appeal during his recent tour of the interior, and collection of payments within the prescribed period, the OCV this year achieved a very good peanut marketing campaign. These two factors added up to a big success for the enterprise, which achieved its estimates by 150 percent, or an additional 2,000 tons. To cite a few figures, 705 tons of shell peanuts are now stored in Niari region, or almost 140 million CFA francs tied up; 543 tons, 404 kilograms of shell peanuts in Bouenza, or 61.5 million CFA francs; and 267 tons, 785 kilograms in Bouenza region, or 53.5 million CFA francs. Almost 640 tons of peanuts are also stored here in Brazzaville, or a value of 128 million CFA francs tied up in storage.

This marketing campaign is not yet completed in all the villages of the three regions. We can thus expect an even larger production. Unfortunately, all this production is stored in facilities that do not permit better preservation. Peanuts are attacked by rats and the insect called the bruchus. If they are not sold, these peanuts will be reduced to dust in 3 or 4 months. Who is going to buy them?; that is the question.

Huilka, which was one of OCV's big buyers, is in the middle of renovation. The national conference of state enterprises in 1979 recommended reconstruction of that old factory. So renovation of the old 1935 factory was

undertaken to replace it with a modern oil refinery. According to information provided by the factory's manager, Balembana Faustin, the renovation work is proceeding normally and the factory will not go back into operation for 10 months. The new factory will have a capacity to process 8 million tons of peanuts per year. It will have an annual production of 3,200 tons of raw oil, 3,072 tons of fine oil, 4,240 tons of oilcake, and 120 tons of household soap. It will also have the advantage of being able to process other oil-bearing products. When this plant goes into operation, it will give a new boost to the OCV. In the meanwhile, tons of peanuts are rotting in the storage facilities. The OCV officials, not throwing up their hands, are making efforts to move the product. Unfortunately, all efforts abroad have been unsuccessful, though they are continuing.

On the international level, our prices are not competitive, and there is also a problem of the quality of our product.

OCV now has a total of almost 2,500 tons in storage. This represents a very considerable sum of money. It is thus a thorny problem, and the life of the enterprise depends on it, since it is now blocked. On the one hand, the OCV cannot continue to market, and, on the other, it cannot honor its commitments to the banks because the money is in the stored production. Also, there is a cash flow problem that is today a veritable bottleneck for the OCV.

The only short-term solution continues to be rapid disposal of the stored production. Serious study should be given in future to this matter in order to harmonize our production and regulate consumption on the national level. It is fine to produce, but one must still think about all the necessary accompanying measures.

Also, good preservation of food products requires development of more effective and suitable structures.

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CSO: 3419/61

CHINESE AMBASSADOR PRAISES COOPERATION

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 29 Sep 84 p 6

[Excerpt] On the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China (PRC), that nation's ambassador accredited in Bissau, Mr Hu Jingrui, held a press conference for the local news media in which he reported on the cooperation between our two countries, the foreign policy of his nation's government and the successes achieved by the Chinese people since founding of the New China under the enlightened guidance of the Chinese Communist Party.

"The cooperation between our two countries is very solid," Mr Hu Jingrui began by saying, adding that it embraces several fields, such as economic, technical, cultural and military.

He later said that cooperation was initiated during the difficult times of the Armed Struggle for National Liberation, with visits and training that many of our leading cadres experienced in his country.

In reporting on our cooperation, he cited some areas that were created, financed and assisted by Chinese technicians, including the Carantaba project (for experimentation with and production of new varieties of rice), construction of the new Canchungo hospital, with capacity for 150 beds, which is expected to be finished during the first half of next year. He further stated that when the hospital is finished the number of physicians serving in that locality will be increased.

Other sectors in which our country cooperates with China include the "Bamboo" project and the building of the new soccer stadium, with a capacity of 15,000 seats, with work to begin in the last quarter of this year and to last 3 years. He further mentioned the recently-signed cooperation agreement related to fisheries, with the project to begin next year, in which our country's signatory was Luis Sanca, state fisheries secretary.

In speaking of his nation's foreign policy, the Chinese diplomat said his government gives great importance to development of the international situation, where its policies are to struggle against protectionism, high interest rates and political tensions, contribute to world peace, develop cooperation among all peoples of the world, and particularly with those of the Third World, as this is one of the concerns of the Chinese people in the sense of contributing to the peace so highly desired in the world, and to the real economic and social development of these peoples.

The PRC also supports establishment of a "New International Economic Order" and its government believes that Third World countries should unite to bring this about. He also stated that his government believes that all problems between two countries should be solved by the two of them, without outside interference.

Asked about the Chinese Government's position in the problem of East Timor, Mr Hu Jingrui said that his government's position is identical to that of Guinea-Bissau, so that the Timorese people should not be considered isolated, as they have the support of the peoples that struggle for peace and social justice and against war.

8834

CSO: 3442/33

AMBASSADOR PEREIRA DA GRACA ON SOVIET TV

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 26 Sep 84 p 3

[Text] "The people's welfare and social progress are the major objectives of the PAIGC [African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde] Party and the government," declared our ambassador in the Soviet Union, Augusto Pereira da Graca (Neco), in speaking on Soviet television on the occasion of commemorating the 11th anniversary of the independence of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, observed last Friday.

He further stated that the Guinean people and their government face social and economic problems under very complex conditions, in which significant progress has been made in agriculture, public health, education, culture and other fields.

On the international level, our ambassador said that Guinea-Bissau is developing relations of friendship and cooperation with all countries of the world. It is sympathetic with the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America in their struggles against colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, Zionism and apartheid and for peace and social and national liberation.

In regard to our relations of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union, Comrade Graca called them fruitful, at the party level and at the government level as well. Moreover, he emphasized that our party and government support all the peace initiatives and constructive proposals of the USSR intended to avert nuclear catastrophe, so that a stable peace may be established and international cooperation assured, at the service of the progress and prosperity of mankind.

8834

CSO: 3442/33

BRIEFS

NEW SECRETARY--The Bolama-Bijagos Region has a new secretary for mass organization. In fact, Comrade Armando Caetano Barbosa, who had performed the same duties in the Bafata Region, took office recently. Meanwhile, at a meeting held on 18 September in that southern capital of the nation he was introduced to the leaders of the mass organizations of the region. Moreover, according to the ANG [GUINEA-BISSAU NEWS AGENCY], the regional education department conducted a voluntary-work campaign in commemoration of the 28th anniversary of the founding of the PAIGC [African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde]. Thus, in Bolama, the program of activities began with raising of the flag by a group of Abel Djassi pioneers, followed by a silent march to the house where Comrade Domingos Brito dos Santos was born. Comrade Domingos Brito dos Santos, who died on 13 September, was a member of the party Central Committee. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 29 Sep 84 p 2] 8834

PAKISTAN EMBASSY COORDINATOR VISIT--Mr Mohamed Alam Brohy, coordinator of the embassy of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan in Bissau, with fixed residence in Dakar, arrived in our country last Wednesday to talk with our authorities. Mr Mohamed will meet with the chief of Guinean diplomacy, Comrade Julio Semedo, to analyze questions of bilateral interest within the framework of present relations between his country and Guinea-Bissau. Moments after his arrival, Mr Alam asserted that these meetings are necessary between Third World countries, because they bring a better focus to viewpoints, especially those about international questions. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 29 Sep 84 p 7] 8834

CSO: 3442/33

BRIEFS

THREE FRENCH FINANCING AGREEMENTS--On 24 September 1984 three financing agreements were signed, involving a total of 105 million CFA francs. The signing ceremony took place at the Directorate General of International Cooperation. The first agreement, worth 85 million CFA francs, has the essential objective of making the Malian National Museum into a complete entity in cultural matters, functioning in connection with the film library [cinematheque], using certain instruments of cultural and artistic life in common with it. The second agreement, on the "Development of Mental Health" and worth 10 million CFA francs, is to equip the offices of the Service of Psychiatry of the hospital at Point "G" to provide care for the mentally ill and to help them to return to normal life. The third agreement, on the "renovation of the IOTA" [Tropical Ophthalmological Institute of Africa], covers the renovation of electrical installations belonging to the IOTA which are very old and inadequate. [Excerpt] [Bamako L'ESSOR in French 27 Sep 84 p 5] 5170

FRENCH PROJECT FINANCING--On 24 August 1984 a ceremony was held for the signature of several aid projects totaling 145 million CFA francs. The ceremony took place at the Directorate General of International Cooperation. The signature of the projects, with Rene Jean Garnaud, acting chief of the French Economic Cooperation Mission, in attendance, concerned the following: a continuous inventory and prospecting effort in connection with lignite formations in Mali, worth 75 million CFA francs. Another program provides help to rural engineering, with France making available 10 million CFA francs for this purpose. In addition, a project is being developed with FRUITEMA worth 50 million CFA francs. The Tombouclou market garden project is to be developed, at a cost of 10 million CFA francs. [Excerpts] [Bamako L'ESSOR in French 9 Sep 84 p 7] 5170

CSO: 3419/67

BERENGER SAYS MMM-MSM RAPPROCHEMENT IMPOSSIBLE

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 22 Sep 84 p 1, 4

[Report on Press Conference with Paul Berenger, MMM and Opposition Leader;
21 Sep 84; place not given]

[Text] "No rapprochement between the MMM and the MSM [Mauritius Socialist Movement] is possible; there is no question about it. Let that be clear to everyone." That was the statement of Paul Berenger, leader of the MMM and of the opposition, during a press conference yesterday to clarify the present situation in the light of certain rumors. The MMM leader hoped, however, that "normal and civilized relations" will be restored between the government and the opposition and between the prime minister and the opposition leader.

According to Paul Berenger, it is true "that certain ministers and deputies, on the one hand, and businessmen close to the MSM on the other, have on several occasions during these last few weeks proposed or suggested a rapprochement between the MMM and the government.

"Since the August, 1983 elections, each day has further alienated the MMM from the MSM, whether in terms of national unity, democracy, corruption and abuse, diplomacy or economic policy. The MMM condemns without appeal the MSM/PMSD [Mauritian Social Democratic Party] government. In other words, then, no rapprochement exists between the MMM and the MSM, and there is no question about it," Berenger emphasized.

Furthermore, the MMM leader took pains to emphasize that a year ago four parties--the MSM, PT, PMSD and OF [Fraternal Organization]--united to fight the MMM, and that this alliance received 51 percent of the votes cast in the elections, compared with 46 percent for the MMM.

"Of the four parties," Mr Berenger pointed out, two came over to the opposition. Taking into consideration that and the economic and political changes after the August, 1983 elections, it is clear today that the MSM/PMSD government represents less than 30 percent of the electorate."

"That," Berenger said, "does not lead the MMM to claim the general elections, but to tell the government, most solemnly, to govern without irritating--particularly in matters concerning national unity and democracy. Within the

framework of democracy, and bearing in mind the recent anti-press law, we therefore make a solemn appeal to the government, demanding that it not attempt in any manner to interfere with the country's democratic institutions.

"In the name of the MMM I repeat: The government today represents less than 30 percent of the electorate, and this should lead it to govern in a manner different from the way it has ruled since the beginning of its mandate. This explains our challenge to the government to dismiss Regis Finette. This would lead to a partial election at Beau-Bassin/Rose-Hill; it is a district test, since Regis Finette received 51 percent of the votes in the elections and R. Bhagwan and Herve Duval 50 percent," the MMM leader added.

[Question] In what context and perspective do you place your statements to the effect that you could work with M. A. Jugnauth again without any problems?

[Answer] I find that someone is trying to take this statement out of context. Indeed I said that on the personal level I would have no difficulty in working again with A. Jugnauth, adding, however, that there is a great deal of distance between Jugnauth and myself, and between the MSM and the MMM, since the 1983 elections. This statement also follows a very harsh comment about the prime minister. If one reads the paragraph calmly, I said nothing other than what the MMM is saying today, and it is our wish that cordial and civilized relations be restored between the government and the opposition, between the prime minister and the opposition leader. But it is indeed because this statement created a certain amount of confusion that I make these points about it today.

8735

CSO: 3419/28

MAURITIUS

INDIA TO ASSIST IN INVESTMENT PROMOTION

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 20 Sep 84 pp 1, 4

[Text] India has decided to assist the island of Mauritius in its program for promoting investments and to this end has established a Mauritian "desk" at the Indian Investment Center in New Delhi.

In connection with this action the Indian Government has named Mr C. S. Sathiamurthy adviser to the investment center in charge of the Mauritian desk. The Mauritian desk has been operational since 16 August. In addition, Mr C. B. Jain, executive director of the Indian Investment Center, is expected in Mauritius today on a 5-day mission.

During his stay in Mauritius, Mr Jain will carry on discussions with the industry minister and officials of the Development Bank concerning the activities of the Mauritian desk. Mr Jain will meet equally with media and private sector representatives, namely those from the Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the Mauritius Export Processing Zone Association (MEPZA), concerning future activities for promoting investment in India.

The Indian Investment Center is a government organization which works to further private foreign investment in India. It has offices in London, New York, Dusseldorf, Tokyo and Dubai, among others. The center helps to set up industrial "joint ventures" in India and foreign countries. Technical assistance is also furnished to foreign businessmen.

The chief of the Mauritian desk, Mr Sathiamurthy, will have the task of attracting industrialists to invest in Mauritius. We note that the establishment of a Mauritian desk to promote investments in Mauritius was proposed during the meeting of the Indo-Mauritian Mixed Commission last February.

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CSO: 3419/28

MOZAMBIQUE

GENERAL FONDO VIEWS MILITARY SITUATION IN INHAMBANE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 3 Oct 84 p 8

[Text] The military commander of Inhambane, Major General Domingos Fondo, revealed that "the armed bands no longer have a camp" in that province, adding that they lead a roving life, taking refuge in the jungle in order not to be discovered by the soldiers. Fondo made this revelation in the course of a meeting with the press to talk about the military situation, reporting that in the last 2 months the last strongholds of the armed bandits in Mamite and Guambene in Vilanculo District and between Panda and Zavala were destroyed.

Domingos Fondo declared that several military operations are being carried out by our forces and considered that the result of this activity has forced the armed bandits to surrender voluntarily in all districts of the province.

The military commander of Inhambane reported that noteworthy among those havens destroyed in recent months were the one in Mamite, Vilanculo, and that in Guambene, in the area between the districts of Panda and Zavala. According to Major General Domingos Fondo, the first haven was intended to prevent implementation of the Pande gas project and vehicular traffic between the center and north of Inhambane Province.

According to the military commander, the armed bands have avoided a direct confrontation with the Mozambique Popular Liberation Forces (FPLM), preferring in the cover of night to try to infiltrate into the towns to plunder the people's goods. He revealed that the military situation is under the control of the Mozambique Armed Forces, which has permitted the reorganization of the life of the people in areas where the armed bandits have already been driven out as well as the recovery of sawing operations.

"We can give the example of Tome, Vavate and Malaica, where the people are reorganizing their lives, building communal hamlets," said Major General Domingos Fondo in that regard. He stressed the prompt turnout of the people for political-military training for their own self-defense against the armed bandits as well as active popular participation in reporting the presence of the enemy to the FPLM in any region of the province.

More than 10 Camps Destroyed

From June to the first half of September, 13 camps of the armed bandits were destroyed in Inhambane Province, more than 50 bandits having been killed, 30 captured and a variety of military material recovered in addition to the people's goods.

According to the chief of operations of the Provincial Military Command, Captain Joao Casse, during that period more than a score of bandits surrendered to the Mozambique Armed Forces, most of them with their weapons.

One of the most recent operations carried out by the FPLM occurred on the weekend (of 15 to 16 September) in Zione, in the settlement of Save in Govuro District, where a haven of the armed bandits was attacked, resulting in the annihilation of 13 of their members.

According to the same source, in recent months the armed bandits have concentrated near the coastal region, in particular in the northern region of Inhambane Province, looking for food and water for their survival, at the same time that they make vain attempts to block vehicular traffic in the stretch of road between Massinga and the Save River.

As a result of the vast operations carried out by the FPLM, various infrastructures that were the target of destruction by the bandits have been restored. According to the chief of operations of the Provincial Military Command, Captain Joao Casse, the sawing operation of Chitanga in the settlement of Mabote went into operation on 11 September and by the 13th had already produced 2 cubic meters [as published] of wood.

With regard to the armed bandits who surrender to the FPLM, the military commander of Inhambane said that they are being reincorporated into society.

"We have two rehabilitation centers for that purpose, one in Massinga and another in Inhassoro, where the former bandits who surrendered with or without their weapons are to be found," added Major General Domingos Fondo.

He added that those former bandits are engaged in agricultural production at the two centers so that they will shortly have food for their subsistence.

8711

CSO: 3442/29

NEW MONETARY CONTROL SYSTEM IN EFFECT

Lisbon 0 JORNAL in Portuguese 28 Sep 84 p 7-E, 8-E

[Text] A new system of exchange management--whose purpose is to increase foreign-exchange earnings--has been employed on an experimental basis in the People's Republic of Mozambique for the past month of May. Mozambican business operators received the news with great enthusiasm and satisfactory results are already being achieved through the system's practical application; this will be followed by the approval of other measures intended to provide an incentive for the increase in exports and the replacement of imports.

Mozambican Foreign Trade Minister Joaquim Carvalho and the governor of the Bank of Mozambique Prakash Ratilal, during a meeting held in May in the Maputo Chamber of Commerce, announced to businessmen of the RPM [People's Republic of Mozambique] the entry into force of a new exchange management system.

The news was given with a big buildup by NOTICIAS of Maputo on 11 May and was received with great enthusiasm in Mozambican business circles. According to surveys conducted by NOTICIAS which were reprinted by 0 JORNAL, because of their importance, this measure is "of enormous significance" and will give business operators more responsibility and make them more effective.

Closer Relations With Foreign Enterprises.

During the meeting with the Mozambican businessmen, Minister Joaquim Carvalho explained that this system will make it possible for enterprises that generate foreign exchange to be able, in the Bank of Mozambique to keep funds in foreign currency, intended to guarantee the reproduction of their economic cycle.

Identical mechanisms have been created to provide an incentive for enterprises whose foreign-exchange receipts may be greater than their expenditures as a result of their own in-house initiatives which they translate into permanent rather than occasional activities.

The Mozambican foreign trade minister emphasized that the main procedures intended to provide an incentive for RPM businessmen involves the allocation of a part of the funds generated in foreign money directly in favor of the enterprises, as well as the allocation, in special cases, of a percentage of that figure so as to benefit the owners directly and personally.

This measure is considered very important among Mozambican businessmen since it is an incentive toward free initiative and the pursuit of higher output indexes. On the other hand, this will permit closer relations with foreign enterprises, especially Portuguese enterprises, in the course of commercial transactions or even in the matter of investments.

The reproduction of foreign exchange in the treasuries of Mozambican enterprises can, in some cases, restart trade transactions with Portuguese enterprises which at this time are at a standstill due to export credit restrictions for Portuguese-speaking African countries.

System's Mechanisms

Explaining what the new system's mechanisms consist of, Minister Joaquim Carvalho said that the allocation of funds in the form of foreign-exchange will be made through a contract to be signed between each enterprise, the Ministry of Foreign Trade, and the Bank of Mozambique.

NOTICIAS of Maputo then published a detailed description of these mechanisms, revealing the system's basic principles and objectives:

"Joaquim Carvalho said that the contracts will spell out the allocation of designated funds for all of those involved in the process of gathering foreign exchange so as to guarantee the reproduction of the economic cycle in all of its vertical and horizontal dimension."

The purpose of allocating foreign exchange is to guarantee the availability of means that will ensure the enterprise's plan implementation. Additional foreign-exchange expenditures will be authorized to the extent that this will make it possible to produce additional foreign exchange.

In cases where there are profits in foreign exchange (in excess of those anticipated in the PEC [Central State Plan]), resulting from an obvious dynamic commercial transaction by the enterprise, a portion of the additional funds will be allocated to the enterprise itself.

The sale of domestic products in Interfranca, based on firm commercial contracts, may also deserve the treatment provided for under this exchange management system.

The foreign trade minister also said that they have also established the ceilings of the percentages of foreign-exchange receipts that can be allocated

to the production and exporting enterprises, including those that are involved in border trade or in small and new export lines.

Private enterprises can benefit from the allocation of receipts amounting to between 5 and 20 percent of the profit in foreign exchange to transact imports that would improve their economic activity. Private owners can benefit from a percentage of the profits obtained in foreign exchange in a direct and personal manner.

He added that all exporters and the new exporters can and should contact the export directorate of the MCE [Foreign Trade Ministry] where they will be further briefed on the export incentives which have now been spelled out.

Principles and Objectives

During yesterday's meeting it was emphasized that the system, which will be implemented as of now, is a part of the process of spelling out economic rules that will permit greater freedom of access for enterprises, giving preference to those that work with greater profitability.

The basic philosophy is to help make sure that the enterprises will effectively become a basic cell of the economy.

According to a high official of the Bank of Mozambique, it is in this sense that mechanisms will be created to enable the enterprises to strengthen their autonomy; to eliminate administrative mechanisms and redtape that strangle the enterprises and, finally, to enable the enterprises to be regulated on the basis of objective economic laws.

In addition to the objective of increasing the collection of foreign exchange, estimating that there will be a positive balance between the revenues and expenditures in convertible currency, this system of managing foreign financial resources is also aimed at guaranteeing greater strictness in the handling of expenditures in foreign exchange, the more correct application of such foreign exchange, which must be handled in accordance with the priorities that have been defined. The idea is also to make the various economic agents more responsible in the operations that imply receipts or payments in foreign exchange.

In this way, said Joaquim de Carvalho, we are trying to adapt the system and the management mechanisms not only to greater participation and dynamism on the part of the various economic agents, but we are also trying to broaden this participation to include new agents. This measure is part of a group of other actions that will be carried out to permit an increase in production, a rise in export earnings, which is why the cabinet decided that they must be launched when, in November of last year, it discussed the country's economic and financial situation.

The important thing thus is to implement the decisions of the fourth Congress of the FRELIMO Party, specifically regarding the fight against underdevelopment. One must also remember that, among the decisions of the third session of the Central Committee, which was recently held, there is a decision to implement a clear policy of providing incentives for an increase in the generation of foreign exchange, a measure which is considered to be one of the priority measures.

This broader participation of the various economic agents implies greater effectiveness and better control over exchange management. On the other hand, it will require greater organization and efficiency on the part of the enterprises and, in many cases, certainly, a gradual improvement in the quality of the finished product, more attention to operations that extend from production to shipment so as to be able to become competitive and accepted on international markets.

Greater Participation of Businessmen in Economic Decisions

After explaining this system to the approximately 100 businessmen present, the foreign trade minister thanked the businessmen who participated in the drafting of the new measures.

He called upon the members of the Chamber of Commerce, the public business operators as well as the mixed and private businessmen to let the government agencies more frequently know about their daily concerns in their enterprises so that conditions may be created for an increase in the output and the productivity in order that the country may be stronger and more developed.

Responding to the appeal, two businessmen immediately supplied some suggestions, also expressing critical comments on certain bureaucratic mechanisms that block business initiatives.

"We have created this system but we must now complete it. For this purpose, we must hear more from our businessmen. We must hear your comments," said the governor of the Bank of Mozambique.

From NOTICIAS of Maputo we are also reproducing here four comments by Mozambican businessmen on the new exchange system which is already in force (Interfranca is a public enterprise of French stores where one can purchase consumer goods and food through foreign exchange).

Carlos Ribeiro (Interfranca): "Responding to Great Interest"

"Before the meeting we already detected great interest on the part of several businessmen from various economic sectors in selling their products in Interfranca. The announcement which has just been made on the introduction of the exchange management system will respond to this great interest.

"Looking at Interfranca, in relation to which there are specific aspects in the measures announced, there is an immediate response from various businessmen whom we have already contacted.

"This happened because it is easier for businessmen to sell a part of their products in foreign currency through Interfranca than to do that through normal channels on the international market. This facility comes from the fact that it is possible, through Interfranca, to sell small quantities of products so that one does not run into the complex problems of international transportation.

"Again from the Interfranca viewpoint, these measures are extremely positive since they create conditions for releasing the enterprise from business deals that are not exactly within its field. There are relations here between our enterprise and others which enable us to purchase certain articles on the local market but, in return, we are forced to acquire others on the foreign exchange market. It then happens that our commercial activity is not aimed at the acquisition of a series of items on the foreign market which we must turn over, as a counterpart to those which we receive. The measures which have now been introduced will solve this problem since, on the local market, we will procure products which we will then sell in our stores and after that we will only have the obligation to pay for those items in foreign currency; this will give responsibility to foreign trade enterprises as regards the procurement of goods which our suppliers need, using for this purpose the foreign-exchange fund which was granted to them and which will result from their production activity.

"This influx of possible new suppliers of Interfranca however cannot signify an attempt to sell just anything in foreign currency through these stores. We have been contacted by business operators who present products to us without a minimum quality standard. Interfranca cannot become involved in selling the rejects of domestic industry and articles that do not meet minimum standards."

Manuel Magalhaes (Textafrica): "I Defend Free Initiative"

"The briefing which the foreign trade minister gave to the businessmen of the Chamber of Commerce of Mozambique in order, along with the governor of the Bank, to report to them the new rules that were established to develop exports and to guarantee their regular implementation mean more to me than a simple announcement.

"The government came to the home of the businessmen to explain and clarify in two ways. Looking at government and businessmen, I believe that the government is continuing the initiative taken by His Excellency the President to foreign businessmen without a prior choice of conversation which is very important.

"During a time when the men in government are busy creating conditions for peace, I believe that this opening runs along the same lines, because we cannot expect progress without peace.

"On the other hand, comments from the businessmen will enable the administration to make those adjustments in economic and financial matters which prove to be necessary, especially during the conferences that are to follow, for which the minister has announced his availability.

"Talking specifically about the incentives that were announced, one can say that all of them are important; it seems to me however that the provision that will have the greatest impact will be the setting aside of foreign exchange so that the exporter will be able to keep his production running well and the setting aside of a part of the export value for payment abroad. This latter step will be a major incentive for agricultural production, promoting a great increase in farming activities and more dynamic impetus for the rural economy where the vast majority of the population lives.

"The establishment of finance companies and research and management companies which the western economy keeps looking for before making investments.

"In my country, I defend the economic system based on free initiative, subject to the general interest, as spelled out in the laws, the plans, and the budgets, along with all of the initiatives that make it possible to liberate the initiative of man so as to contribute to the general welfare.

"We hope that the administration will announce new measures which, as part of the resolutions of the Fourth Congress, will lead to peace, progress, and justice."

Joao Dionisio (House of Balances): "A Measure of Enormous Significance"

"There is no doubt that this is a measure of enormous significance in view of the so very necessary increase in Mozambique's exports.

"The allocation, in favor of production and exporting enterprises, of a portion of the foreign exchange which they generate and, in special cases, of another portion to the personal benefit of the enterprise owners, I think are important advances to provide impetus for exports for three basic reasons:

"(1) We can release the government machinery as much as possible from the countless small and big problems which sometimes still affect production, especially in agriculture and in industry.

"(2) The autonomy granted to the exporting enterprises, so that they may be able to manage the foreign exchange which they may have available directly, in an efficient, well-planned manner, is an absolutely necessary mechanism for operating in a dynamic and continuous manner and to achieve maximum enterprise output.

"(3) In special cases, where the owner might be involved personally, there is I think a very valuable moral and material incentive for the person who works hard and produces.

"Another important aspect, which however requires a more complex analysis, has to do with the question of enterprises that do not directly generate foreign exchange--or perhaps they do so in an indirect fashion, through production efforts that can replace imports.

"I hope it is not too bold on my part to state that there is another factor that should be considered in our studies: The annual contribution which the enterprise and the businessmen make through taxes to the national treasury. While generating foreign exchange is of the utmost importance, a strong, sound, progressive and profitable production effort in my opinion is just as important for the national treasury."

Alfredo Gamito (Mozambique Caschew): "Give Businessmen More Autonomy and Responsibility"

"I think that the measures will provide an incentive for the foreign-exchange producing enterprises. But I also think that there is a series of other measures further up the line from that measure which are immediately necessary so as to enable the enterprises to be indeed independent agencies as regards their ability to pick their own supplies in terms of quality, prices, and deadlines.

"I also think that it is necessary to give responsibility to the enterprises so that they will be able to sell their products at the best prices--something which is not happening yet today.

"The measures to be taken must follow this one as regards autonomy and responsibility to be given to business operators so that we may demand that they display responsibility in terms of the quality of management of investments that were made.

"These measures cannot threaten the state's foreign trade monopoly position but must create conditions so that the exporting and importing enterprises may be able to resolve a certain lack of sensitivity in relation to the problems of production."

5058

CSO: 3442/51

DIFFERENT ASPECTS OF WOOD INDUSTRY EXAMINED

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 28 Sep 84 pp 8-9

[Text] Large quantities of East Indian rosewood logs, which were rejected for export about 4 years ago, are being gradually used at the Beira sawmill, located in Inhamizua. Specifically, they are being used in making pyramids [as published] and in supplying the crafts units on the national level.

This lumber was exposed to the sun and to bad weather for a long time when it was under the responsibility of MADEMO [Mozambique Lumber Enterprise], EE [State Enterprise]; it is now on the way to extinction. However, it has now suddenly become very useful, contrary to expectations, and a part of it will be exported.

The proper use of the East Indian rosewood involved here can be measured by the following: Out of the initially existing 3,000 cubic meters, which are also part of the total amount that was rejected, only 173,463 [as published] can be found now. In terms of percentages, this means that at least 93 percent of that lumber have already been used.

"There is no waste of lumber. This is why we are going to re-export the East Indian rosewood which had initially been rejected for export purposes." These were the first words spoken by Abdula Rachid Bacar, the manager of SERBEIRA [Beira Sawmill], when we contacted him several days ago regarding the use of that lumber.

Consumers of East Indian rosewood include the district of Dondo, where many crafts activities are being carried out, while a large part will be used to supply the provincial capital of Sofala. Sales will be made to cooperatives and individual producers.

"In addition to foreign trade, this East Indian rosewood represents an impetus for crafts activities which in recent years have not been suffering from any shortage of raw materials," added Abdula Bacar, noting the vital importance of lumber in the economic and cultural fields.

Tanzanian Technicians Will Teach Mozambicans

Sent by the Ministry of Agriculture under the provisions of a cooperation agreement between the Mozambican and Tanzanian governments, two technicians from the latter country are now working at SERBEIRA; for the past 3 months they have been instructing local workers in the production of pyramids which, as we said before, are intended for export. More than 3,500 units have already been produced.

"This is the first effort of its kind to be undertaken in this enterprise. According to Tanzanian technicians, who, I know, are working on the production of pyramids, the latter are very useful on the foreign market, specifically in making musical instruments," explained Abdula Bacar.

This as a matter of fact is a new specialty introduced in the above mentioned production unit; 14 workers have been assigned to a recently established section and are exclusively concentrating on the production of pyramids. Things may have been difficult initially but now the Mozambicans can do the job by themselves.

Enterprise's General Activities and Capacity

The Beira Sawmill, one of the country's modern lumber industry units, is not [words missing in original] concentrating on exports. But, due to the shortage of raw material, this is not happening and the only way out of this situation is to produce for the domestic market," said Abdula Bacar [words missing] metal hoops and respective doors among others, which are also made to see to it that the enterprise will be profitable.

Almost all of our equipment is now operational. Our biggest difficulty, as I said before, is..." [words missing].

100 Tons for Maputo

A total of 100 tons of East Indian rosewood logs will within a few days be shipped to the country's capital, our reporter learned from the manager of the Beira Sawmill. This lumber will go to various crafts units in Maputo.

As we were able to learn from the above mentioned source, the lumber to be shipped is also a part of the 3,000 cubic meters rejected for export 4 years ago and will be used to increase the supplies going to the crafts cooperatives in the capital.

We were not told the exact day of the shipment but Abdula Bacar said that an office of the UDF (Forestry Directorate Unit) is already in the city of Maputo.

On the other hand, the SERBERIA manager did not make any reference to the period of time during which the lumber could be finished since more than 150 cubic meters are still available.

This effort is very important and, according to our source, it involves more highly-skilled workers or, on the other hand, those who have a broader view of what work in a sawmill should be. These requirements arise as a way of guaranteeing the quality of the product intended for foreign trade.

[Words missing] not only domestic orders but also export orders which represent more foreign-exchange earnings if the mill's capacity were to be used to the fullest extent.

"This unit is earmarked for the production of lumber articles intended for export. But, due to the shortage of raw material, this is not happening and the only way out of this situation is to produce for the domestic market," said Abdula Bacar; he emphasized that "the armed bandits are one of the obstacles in this process."

Parquet flooring and cut lumber are some of the items which the enterprise is turning out, in addition to miscellaneous furniture, as well as window and door frames which are also produced to make the enterprise profitable.

"Almost all of our equipment is operational. Our biggest difficulty, as I said before, has to do with the shortage of lumber," the SERBERIA manager told us and then he added that "we also have a problem because the prices are so very high. This is why everything tends to reduce our earnings."

Public sales prices do not make up for expenses and lack of transportation makes the situation worse.

It is true that each cubic meter of mussassa costs about 9,000.00 MT [meticals] and each cubic meter of "panga-panga" costs 12,000.00 MT, including the cost of transportation which never involves a distance of more than 5 kilometers. The fact is that these prices only benefit the lumber merchant, to the detriment of the customer.

In the opinion of Abdula Bacar, manager of SERBEIRA, these prices need to be revised, especially when it comes to the sale of the finished product. Although there has been an increase in logs, the enterprise continues to charge the same prices.

"I think that the price revision should cover the entire forestry sector, regardless of the ownership form (state or private). When we buy 1 cubic meter of any type of logs, we pay more in relation to our sales prices to the public, especially cut lumber," our source said.

An important aspect to be emphasized here is the need for revising the prices in the forestry sector; this has to do with the processing of lumber since the production of 1 cubic meter of cut lumber requires 3 cubic meters in logs.

"One can even say that the price question is our biggest problem. In spite of the increase in worker wages, where the basic wage rose from 1,500 MT to 2,500 MT, and the rise in gas-oil price we recently had in the country, there has been no change in the sale of cut lumber," our source argued.

According to Abdula Bacar, these two factors constitute the key point in the price issue; a price revision would be timely now so as to safeguard the economy of many log buyers and, consequently, to balance expenditures and earnings.

Problem Aggravated by Lack of Transportation

"It is true that each cubic meter of any timber has not yet hit the figure of 12,000 MT, even for the private suppliers. What is happening is that, due to the lack of transportation, we are forced to lease trucks for which we never pay less than 2,000 MT," said the SERBEIRA manager concerning the lack of transportation.

Somebody might ask where those "Scantias" of MADEMO were since a short time ago they were still crowding the city of Beira. The answer is that most of those trucks (which were suitable for carrying logs) have broken down. "We have them in the Commercial Union but they are not yet ready," said Abdula Bacar.

"In one way or another, current prices do not make up for expenses. This is why it has almost always been difficult for us to come up with a significant positive balance at the end of each fiscal year. The situation looked good to us at that point when we still had our own sawmills," our source concluded with regard to the enterprise's economic situation.

5058

CSO: 3442/31

MOZAMBIQUE

CHINESE AMBASSADOR SPEAKS ON ECONOMIC COOPERATION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 29 Sep 84 p 5

[Text] Chinese experts connected with food production, light industry and the hotel industry are already in Maputo to speed up the expansion of economic cooperation between Mozambique and the People's Republic of China. This information was revealed by the Chinese ambassador to our country, Wang Hao, during a press conference granted to the national press in Maputo yesterday morning in connection with the 35th anniversary of the foundation of that Asia country which is commemorated on 1 October.

According to Ambassador Wang Hao, the arrival of the experts is connected with the recent visit by President Samora Machel to the People's Republic of China, which represented an important step in strengthening the bilateral friendship between the Mozambique People's Republic and the People's Republic of China.

Wang Hao said that in the past his country granted Mozambique a loan without interest in the amount of 100 million yuan, about 60 million of which have already been applied, essentially in agricultural projects.

"During President Samora Machel's visit, the Chinese Government granted Mozambique more than 30 million yuan, also without interest, now totaling more than 80 million which will be applied in various projects, specifically, in the fishing, food, clothing and footwear, enamels, toilet soap and hotel industries," the diplomat added.

According to him, the cooperation between the two countries extends to the agricultural and health sectors.

From Semifeudalism to Self-Sufficiency

Comparing the socio-economic development of China before and after colonial domination, Ambassador Wang Hao said that the political system existing in the country enabled the People's Republic of China to transform itself in 35 years from a semifeudal, poor and backward country to a prosperous and powerful country.

"In the agricultural area, for example, China is the biggest producer of grain, last year having reached the figure of 400 million tons of grain," he stressed.

Wang Hao then condemned the policy of "apartheid," declaring that "the policy of aggression against neighboring countries and of 'apartheid' pursued by South Africa has not permitted southern Africa to enjoy a stable and lasting peace.

"The People's Republic of China repudiates the warlike and segregationist policy pursued by the South African regime and sympathizes with the just struggle of the peoples of South Africa and Namibia for equality, self-determination and independence," he emphasized.

8711

CSO: 3442/29

MOZAMBIQUE

KUWAIT FUND REPRESENTATIVE DISCUSSES PROJECTS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 29 Sep 84 p 9

[Text] The project for the rehabilitation of the Cuchamano-Tete-Zobue highway, which establishes the regional link in the framework of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) between Mozambique, Malawi and Zambia, will begin in February of next year. That was revealed to this newspaper by Dr Ahmed Abdel Razaq, the representative of the Kuwait Development Fund, the organization that is financing this and other projects in the People's Republic of Mozambique.

Ahmed Razaq and Waddah Chehadeh, who returned home on Thursday, were in Mozambique to witness the resetting of the bridge over the Zambeze River in Tete in its correct position, another of the three projects currently underway in our country with the financing of the Kuwait Development Fund.

With regard to the project of rehabilitation of the Cuchamano-Tete-Zobue highway, Ahmed Razaq said that the agreement for the implementation to this project will be signed next December, adding, however, that "an agreement of intent" has already been signed between the Kuwait Development Fund and the Mozambican Government.

"A total of three projects, namely, the rehabilitation of the Tete bridge, the renovation of the Cuchamano-Tete-Zobue highway and the traffic signal system for the national highway network are being financed by the Kuwait Fund, declared Dr Ahmed Razaq, adding that "the three projects are estimated at about \$16 million."

He pointed out also that the financing of the highway renovation project includes technical assistance, stressing that in this category the Kuwait Development Fund has financed the contracting of three engineers and one economist.

According to the representative of the Kuwait Development Fund, renovation of the 273-kilometer long Cuchamano-Tete-Zobue regional highway will be executed in 2 years.

Speaking about the traffic signal project for the national highway network, Ahmed Razaq told our newspapers that "the equipment has already arrived in Mozambique and everything is ready to begin work."

The traffic signal project will extend over a length of 1,000 kilometers, covering all of the country's main highways. The same program includes horizontal and vertical signals on the main highways of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

Speaking about the resetting of the Tete bridge, Razaq expressed the satisfaction of the Kuwait Fund members, adding that "we already expected that everything would go according to plan considering the excellent level of competence of Professor Edgar Cardoso, the designer of the project and its correction.

The representative of the Kuwait Fund said that that organization made a grant to the Mozambican Government some years ago to finance projects in the telecommunications area.

Asked to talk about the activities of the Kuwait Development Fund in our region, Ahmed Razaq said that that financial organization is involved in various projects in Tanzania, Zimbabwe and Angola, with possibilities of investments in Botswana, Zambia and Lesotho.

Meanwhile, engineer Nuno Arez of the Department of Highways and Bridges of the Ministry of Construction and Water, declared that there is still another agricultural project to be developed in the Elephant River Basin in Gaza Province.

8711

CSO: 3442/29

AID FROM THE NETHERLANDS FOR AGRICULTURE, INFRASTRUCTURE

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 13 Sep 84 p 16

[Article by Jose Manuel]

I. Bisschop, commercial secretary of the Dutch Embassy in Maputo, said that his country will give Mozambique about \$30 million to bolster the areas of agriculture and the construction of various economic infrastructures, according to a report submitted by our newspaper.

According to Bisschop, \$8 million of the grant will be used to purchase grain to help feed the victims of starvation in the provinces of Tete, Sofala and Manica.

"We understand the difficulties with which the country is struggling. Therefore, this assistance is being contemplated in the spirit of cooperation which exists between our two countries in various branches," the commercial secretary said. He then went on to say that "improved relations between Mozambique and the Netherlands are evidenced by the number of firms which participated in the 20th edition of FACIM/84, [publication put out in keeping with the Maputo International Fair]; the number increased from 15 to 22," he said.

Moreover, the annual amount of assistance budgeted for Mozambique--normally \$16 million--was increased to \$30 million this year.

"This action is in keeping with the improved relations and cooperation we have with Mozambique," he asserted.

The Dutch official also said that \$1 million of the grant is intended for the purchase of food products for children in keeping with the present campaign for the defense and protection of mother-child health.

8568

CSO: 3442/9

MORE ELECTRICITY FOR GAZA PROVINCE

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 14 Sep 84 p 3

[Article by Mario Matasse]

[Text] Xai-Xai (delegation)--People in the area of Chongoene, of the communal district of Chicumbane, of the pilot village "3 February" and of Xai-Xai will benefit in the first half of September from electric power produced by Cahora Bassa, according to information given by the manager of the Chicumbane electric substation to Governor Manave during the latter's visit to that sector of activity.

After the electrification of the above areas, more poles will be erected in the neighboring villages so that they may also benefit from electric power. In the communal district of Chicumbane, Mozambique Electric Company, Xai-Xai operational area, has already begun to erect poles extending from the electric substation to the local hospital.

The construction of the substations of Chicumbane, Macie, Lionde and Chokue was completed in August; the only thing presently lacking in the channeling of the power to the more vital sectors, such as hospitals, schools and large agricultural cooperatives, for operating motorized pumps.

With the consumption of electric power from Cahora Bassa, Gaza Province will achieve greater levels of production and productivity than heretofore realized. With regard to education, Gaza's Provincial Directorate of Education and Culture already has several plans to begin night courses, thanks to the new sources of available power.

The supply of electric power by Cahora Bassa to Gaza Province has brought great emotion and joy to the people in that, besides speeding up the province's industrial development, the newly acquired power will greatly benefit the residents in the form of electric appliances, refrigerators, radios, stoves and other domestic equipment which operate with this valuable energy source.

The shortage of fuel now being experienced in Gaza Province will be remedied through the consumption of the new source of energy scheduled to start up in the near future. In this connection, Aurelio Manave, first secretary of the party and governor of Gaza Province, asserted that a policy of austerity in the use of power from Cahora Bassa will be conveyed to the consumers involved. "We cannot permit lighted lamps during the daytime," the party leader and Gaza governor concluded.

8568

CSO: 3442/9

BRIEFS

RENAMO ATROCITIES DENOUNCED--In a report, the Conference of Catholic Bishops of Southern Africa (SACBC) reported that RENAMO (National Mozambican Resistance) is committing the majority of atrocities against towns in the south of Mozambique. The report was released in Pretoria and contains an appeal to the South African authorities to receive as refugees the hundreds of peasants who are escaping from the "terror tactics" employed by RENAMO. According to the bishops, these peasants were persecuted by the South African authorities and were returned to Mozambique. They also denounced the fact that the activities of RENAMO--an organization that is fighting against the regime in Maputo--have been stepped up dramatically since 16 March, the day a peace treaty was signed between South Africa and Mozambique. Refugees accuse the rebels of decapitating old people, killing children whose parents refuse to cooperate, and attacking and torturing local inhabitants to get information. "The southern part of Mozambique seems to be completely under the control of RENAMO and no priest or member of an aid organization can get access to the area," the report of the Bishops Conference stated. The bishops also accused South Africa of not honoring its security pact with Mozambique which prohibits both countries from assisting forces hostile to their governments. [Text] [Lisbon O DIA in Portuguese 29 Sep 84 p 3] 5058

GREAT BRITAIN MEDICAL AID--The British Administration for Development has made 100,000 pounds sterling available to Mozambique for the purchase and stocking of medicines to be used by victims of natural disasters in Inhambane. A note from the British Embassy in Maputo says that this sum will be used, among other things, for the purchase of medicines, tetracycline tablets, ampicillin, aspirin, chloroquine, multivitamins, iron and salt tablets. The purchase and delivery will be handled by Red Cross of Great Britain. Meanwhile, Eduardo Arao, governor of Tete, received eight Leyland trucks a few days ago; these were donated by Great Britain for use in the distribution of food to people affected by the drought. [Text] [Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 19 Sep 84 p 1] 8568

CSO: 3442/9

BRIEFS

DPRK COOPERATION--Since the establishment of diplomatic relations between Niger and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) the two countries have exchanged ambassadors. Our country is represented in the DPRK by our ambassador who is resident in Beijing. The DPRK opened an embassy in Niamey in 1982. In addition cultural agreements have existed between our two countries for a long time. In this framework Niger and the DPRK have exchanged visits by senior personalities and have organized expositions to make the life of each of the two countries better known to the other. Furthermore, a Korean-Nigerien friendship association has recently been established in Pyongyang to promote the image of Niger in different circles of Korean society. This association, which so far has no equivalent in Niger, has sent messages to the Nigerien chief of state, in particular on the occasion of the promulgation of its constitution and of the 24th anniversary of the proclamation of independence of our country. Economic agreements were also signed between Niger and the DPRK in December 1974. The implementation of these agreements, particularly in the agricultural and health sectors, is under study, it was stated at the DPRK embassy in Niamey. [Text] [Niamey LE SAHEL in French 6, 7, 8, 9 Sep 84 p3] 5170

CSO: 3419/67

MAMADOU WADE EXAMINES WADE-DJIBO FEUD

Dakar LE POLITICIEN in French 5 Sep 84 p 5

[Text] "There is nothing so difficult to refute as something that is altogether false." (Maurois)

JEUNE AFRIQUE readers certainly got their money's worth from the savage duel recently fought out in its columns and in interviews between Laye Bazin and Katas. More than your routine verbal dustup between two of Senegal's better-known politicians, this duel, whose backdrop is Senegal's troubled economy and the latest round of price hikes, reveals a startling confusion of ideas among our political leaders -- both the one in power and the one who is hell-bent on getting there!

Confusion and disarray take their toll of Mr Wade, who has forgotten the very meaning of self-control and fallen helpless victim to megalomania. The rout is just as complete for the government and its appointed spokesman, whose arguments reveal a slackness in dialectical rigor when he squares off against the PDS leader's demagogical escalation and the trumpery flim-flam of his pie-in-the-sky sloganeering.

We give Djibo Ka full marks for his combativeness, as well as for his loyalty to the PS and to Diouf's overture, even though he sometimes has trouble following the counsellor's artful dodgings. But we can also see the strengths and weaknesses in these reactions, which are merely the manifestation of the weak points in the outfit that has laid upon him the formidable task of fielding attacks from opponents in all quarters. They also reflect the difficulty inherent in refuting utterly baseless lies and cleverly organized intellectual dishonesty.

If we were either of their shoes, here is what we should have said to Wade, first, and then to Djibo Ka.

First of all, it is surprising, not to say unfair, that -- albeit to further his cause, the PDS leader persists in categorizing Senegal in terms of its current difficulties and in trying to insinuate

that Diouf, whose place he is all too obviously dead set on gaining, is not a democrat.

Senegal's condition as a nation is in no way worse than that of the other African countries. It is even more viable than the generality when we stop to think that, despite the adversity we are experiencing right now, we have somehow managed to preserve our democracy at a time when, in places where democracy has existed in Africa, it has generally fallen apart as the crisis worsens. Most of the opposition groups have been silenced, for all intents and purposes, in our region under the pretext of the national "unity" needed to deal with frightening socio-economic situations.

It redounds entirely to Senegal's credit and to that of the Diouf government that we have not been drawn into that dark tunnel. The paradox in Wade's fraudulent indictment is that he is the same man who, not too long ago, vehemently opposed the expansion of the democratic process in Senegal (abolition of limits on political parties and liberties...) when Diouf introduced it. This is the same man who, today, claims to be speaking as the defender and embodiment of Democracy. He may have a short memory, but that hardly entitles him to believe that those who have been watching him closely suffer from a like disability.

We know that Mr Wade is the worst kind of utopianist. As such, he has always considered himself above the general run of Senegalese society, which he considers a pack of idiots. That is why he believes that he, alone, can block possible uprisings and pull the country out of its crisis.

Any analyst with his feet on the ground would see in Laye Wade's astounding statements the patent symptoms of what psychoanalysts commonly call "delusions of grandeur." It is this incurable corruption in our National Laye that moved Mam Less Dia in these very columns to issue "a solemn appeal to the government and the people of Senegal to show their understanding of Mr Wade's condition."

The sad part is that such a psychosomatic flaw relentlessly impels you to speak and argue in unconfined universals, like Mr Wade when he claims to hold the key to our country's problems. He barely stops short of claiming to be the Messiah mankind is waiting for, the one who will come at the end of time when all things shall cease.

Actually, with his logic and his destructive positions on the issues, Lay Wade is far more reminiscent of the Antichrist and the Apocalypse, which he cries from the rooftops and which, luckily for our people, has thus far failed to materialize.

And yet, with his presence and with the scholarly learning on which he prides himself, Laye Wade could very well play the role of a Raymond Barre, his fellow-economist in France. He could, in other

words, play the part of a remarkably able man who is master of himself, not devoured by overweening ambition, concerned with his country's future, a man whose government in power profited by constructive analyses.

For more than 2 years, Laye Scienzeco has been nattering at us about his alleged solutions to all of Senegal's latter-day problems. We know his neo-liberal, fantastical and profane political and economic program: we heard it the first time, when he delivered it during the last presidential and legislative elections; at the time, it was a mish-mash of Adam Smith, Milton Friedman, and an aromatic pinch of Jacques Rueff. It still is.

Just from the little slogans Layehands us from time to time, such as the one for giving the peasants a subsidy of 15 billion CFA francs and free farm machinery, we have been able to sense a drift on the part of our national tutor toward a kind of neo-Keynesian vulgate, served up with a gloss of Kaldor and Scytovsky. One such sign is his return to his idea, rather brilliant for that matter, of economic genetics made visible in the "effect of percussion on the economy." Now there you have real economic charlatanism -- the genuine article; and how well it flourishes in this country of marabouts!

All he needs is a set of goat's horns and mystical incantations to transform Senegal according to Diouf into another Switzerland where he will bring us the good life in spite of the generalized economic crisis.

Laye Scienzeco's economic logic paradigm floats in the empyrean, because it scarcely contains a clue to the practical reality of a country whose economy was turned inside-out by 3 centuries of colonialization. The government's reaction, even so, has not been distinguished for its pertinence, either. Against Laye's dazzling confusion it opposes a different technique for dissembling, by pretending that the duel involves two protagonists who studied the same mysteries at the feet of the same masters.

To call Wade, for example, "the chronic loser," is not a very strong argument, and, what is more, it offers grist for the PDS leader's own mill. He has certainly inveighed at enough length on the "manipulation" that caused him to "lose" all the elections cited by Katas. Consequently, Djibo Ka's assessment is a mere tautology vis-a-vis Wade's charges concerning these elections.

Similarly, asking just "what counsellor Wade's contribution has been to the solidarity campaign on behalf of the rural world" comes off as a fallacious argument, for the simple reason that in the PDS view, that whole campaign was nothing but blue smoke and mirrors.

Ultimately, the question as to who is winning and who is losing in this ritual duel, in which the nation's two major political parties are symbolically pitted against one another in the persons of their leaders. The readers must be the judges, as we await yet another and even more extravagant rematch, in place of a constructive debate in which Senegal would be the real winner, not the ambitious partisans of either side!

6182

CS0: 3419/88

URBAN BLACKS NEXT TO BE DRAWN INTO NEW ORDER, HNP FEARS

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 19 Sep 84 p 2

[Text] By putting the new constitution into effect the government has entered into an alliance with the Coloreds and Indians against Afrikanerdom.

This is what Jaap Marais, leader of the HNP [Reconstituted Nationalist Party], said when he addressed a large public meeting of this party in the Pretoria Town Hall. In his address Mr Marais took a broad stand on economic matters, the new constitution and the government's envisaged constellation of states.

He said that choosing the enemy is the deciding action that determines the nature of the political struggle. When the National Party (NP) chose its enemy to the right of the political spectrum it initiated an alliance with the left. This has not only led it to get into an alliance with the Coloreds and Indians against National Afrikanerdom, but also to become "bosom buddies" of the communists against white South Africa.

In the midst of all the diplomatic drawbacks, military set-backs and economic chaos the government has just one solution for South Africa: a new constitution. With that it wants to end the border war, restore South Africa's diplomatic reputation and apparently even resolve the country's economic problems. The new constitution has been fraught with all sorts of tricks: For the whites the trick was a referendum ... and not an election. However, for a similar situation, elections were again held among the Coloreds and Indians. If a referendum had been held among the two groups not even 5 percent of them would have probably voted for the new constitution. An indication of this is given by the scanty 25,000 Coloreds who took part in the elections just held in the Cape Peninsula against the 44,000 who voted in the last election for the Representative Colored Council.

Mr Marais said that he predicts that the new constitution is going to be a failure. Neither the Whites nor the Coloreds have any confidence in it.

In National Party ranks the way is being paved for the appointment of one or more Coloreds in the Cabinet. What will be the consequences of this? A colored minister will be appointing Coloreds in senior positions above whites and this will be something which will seriously affect the level of efficiency and will be causing racial tensions.

The new constitution has its downfall built into itself, because every group will be making stipulations for its own interest. Thus the Coloreds and the Indians will be pressing for the admission of Blacks so as to strengthen their own position against the Whites. Because of the fact that color has been removed from the constitution, the pressure for admitting the Blacks will be irresistible; moreover, the National Party has no basic defense against such a demand. Also, because the government has put its foot on the road of racial equality, there is no reason why it will not follow this road to its full length.

In February of last year, Prof Piet Cillie (one of the most important government advisors) told a Dutch journalist: "The government is not saying so, but it does imply that this is our common country, starting with the colored man and the Asian. The next logical step is to involve the urban Blacks. I am willing to embark upon the road to integration, in a probing and careful manner, for a united South Africa."

Now, if this is the essence of National Party policy, what difference is there between the NP and the Progressive Federal Party (PFP)? There is no difference. This also raises the question of what difference is there also between the NP and parties that are further to the left such as the UDF [United Democratic Front]. In principle there is no difference, just a difference of degree and difference of schedules.

The NP, which has become a part of the left, refers to the HNP and the KP [Conservative Party] as the "far right." Mr Marais said: "We are far from them, not because we have moved far to the right ... we are where we have always been ... but it is the NP which has moved to the far left."

Mr Marais said that the logic of the National Party's policy was spelled out by no less than Mr P. W. Botha himself when speaking in Parliament in 1965 he said: "If you allow the Coloreds to sit here then what right do you have to say to the colored man: You can sit with me in the same Parliament, but I forbid you to sit along with me in the same school; you can sit in the same parliament along with me, you can bring your wife and children to be entertained here, but I forbid you to live in the residential area along with me. What right do you have to say that to him? What right do you have to apply social and residential separation on the outside when you discontinue this social separation here in the highest council chamber of the land?"

But, what is Mr Botha doing now? He is doing exactly the opposite of what he professed then.

According to newspaper reports Mr Botha has now said that there is only one way of preserving Afrikaner rights: by observing Afrikaner duties. These duties can be observed in only one way, namely, by convincing others of your sincerity, honesty and fairness.

Mr Marais said that he wants to tell Mr Botha that in public life honesty means that a public figure must uphold his views. If that is not done then one

is acting dishonestly. If people's trust is misused, as it was in last year's referendum, then one is not only acting dishonorably, but also improperly. Such actions are not worthy of public life.

"If democracy is to have any meaning at all then people must have trust in what political party leaders say in party platforms. If people cannot have any faith in the statements made by leaders, then why should they condescend to vote? What is a vote worth in such a situation?" Mr Marais went on to say: "Democracy becomes meaningless if there is no honesty in fulfilling the moral standards that do count among people and do so more rigorously when it is a matter of a people's existence."

7964

CS0: 3401/27

SOUTH AFRICA

CONSCRIPTION ATTITUDE OF IMMIGRANTS, NEW LEGISLATION DISCUSSED

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 12 Oct 84 p 3

[Text] Up until yesterday afternoon only about 450 immigrants have come out saying that they do not want to become South African citizens and are therefore opposed to being subject to military duty.

According to a senior official of the Department of Internal Affairs this represents only a small part of the estimated group of new citizens who must now register for military duty.

Indications are that the new measures with regard to citizenship and military duty are not having any effect on the number of immigrants and that most immigrants accept the fact that they must perform military duty.

Neutralization

Immigrants between 15 and 25 years old have had up until yesterday to state their reason why they do not want to become South African citizens.

Those who refuse citizenship will forfeit their right to permanent residence and will have to apply for work permits in order to stay here.

As a result of the new draft legislation on citizenship which took effect yesterday all immigrants having permanent residence permits are now South African citizens by neutralization, unless they sign statements that they are not interested in citizenship.

Quarter Million Immigrants

Mr Johan Pretorius, the migration director of the Department of Internal Affairs, said yesterday afternoon that it is difficult to determine exactly how many immigrants between the ages of 15 and 25 are now in the country.

The estimated 450 persons who by yesterday afternoon have given notice that they do not wish to accept South African citizenship are a relatively small portion of the estimated number of young people in this group, according to Mr. Pretorius.

He pointed out that since 1961 nearly a quarter of a million immigrants have transferred to South Africa; however, some of them have left this country again since then and many of them do not fall in the group who must register for military service.

Mr B. Barret, the British vice-consul in Capetown, said that he thinks that most British immigrants will choose to stay in South Africa. Many of the young men who are now considered eligible for military duty have families in South Africa and many of them accept the fact that they must perform military duty.

Mr William Roosdorp, the Dutch consul, has stated that the consulate has received inquiries on this matter, but in general it appears that this measure is not worrying the immigrants.

7964

CSO: 3401/30

LATEST BLACK INCIDENTS REVIEWED

Pretoria BEELD in Afrikaans 6 Sep 84 p 18

[Text] The violent riots of the past two days in which twenty-nine persons died were not altogether unexpected. Since the beginning of this year there have been clear indications in various parts of the country that the black community is a powderkeg in search of a match.

School children boycotted classes in places as far apart as Pretoria and Craddock. Attempts to calm the situation had not proved particularly successful up to that time. Two weeks ago the first signs of civil unrest broke out in Alexandra and in the East Rand as well.

It is true that the black community has been exposed to political intimidation and incitation on an unprecedented scale during the past two months. The ANC, the UDF, and Azapo have pulled out all the stops in an attempt to hamper the smooth transition to the new constitutional dispensation.

In black political circles there is talk that the black must render himself "intractable."

At the same time, polarization inside the black urban community has begun to take on serious proportions. Someone like Captain Gatsha Buthelezi has become unacceptable to a growing number of townspeople. Barely three weeks ago, students prevented him from appearing at the Universtiy of Capetown.

On this occasion also, Dr. N. Motlana, Chairman of Soweto's so-called Committee of Ten, had to be rescued out a back door. This is the same Dr. Motlana who, in 1976, appeared as the only spokesman acceptable to the people of Soweto.

It is clear that black public unrest is not just an unfortunate, passing occurrence. The realism of the day rests in realizing that it is a problem with which the government will have to contend from now on.

The experience of countries located as far from one another as Korea and Bolivia shows, furthermore, that whenever a "psychosis of unrest" first breaks out among a population, one often looks in vain for reasons to explain it. But just notice how feeble sound the reasons which black students put forward for their school boycotts.

The reason why social reforms have so seldom succeeded in the past is precisely because whenever a process of reform commences, the society is also moving into an extremely dangerous phase. Then forces are unleashed which would cause the community to split apart.

One thing is clear: civil unrest will not disappear merely by holding discussions with leaders of the homelands. Now is a good time to create a climate in which regular talks can take place with the actual leaders of the urban communities.

Both the Minister of Law and Order and the Commissioner of Police have spoken recently about a "revolutionary climate," an expression they surely did not use without a great deal of hesitation and reflection.

An indication that such a revolutionary climate exists is, of course, the degree to which young black intellectuals become involved with vagabond activities.

In various parts of the world in the past, such an alliance often depended upon an explosive situation. Fortunately, black vagabonds are allowed in South Africa and they have already gotten over their "storm and stress phase." Actually, in addition to seeing to the needs of their leaders, such vagabonds also serve as lightening conductors for political frustrations.

Nevertheless, what must be averted at all cost, is that unemployed blacks, and especially the thousands of new arrivals from the rural areas, be sucked into a revolutionary situation by the vagabonds and intellectuals, especially now that work is harder to get.

In the field of black urbanization, there can be no more evasion. It must be borne in mind that as the economic climate becomes better, fewer black unemployed persons can be aided in finding work each year.

This is why there is such an urgent need for the formulation of a comprehensive urbanization strategy, otherwise the social consequences of urbanization will render the problem unsolvable later on.

What the disorder of the past couple of days has also shown clearly is that there is hardly any talk of comprehensive planning when it comes to black urban problems. How else can one explain the increase in rents coming at precisely the time when thousands of children are let loose in the streets because their schools are closed?

The nation has had particular successes in approaching its security requirements in a broad fashion. Can the same approach not be followed for social problems, especially now that the state president has at his disposal a social counsellor of the highest caliber?

One thinks of crisis committees for the most important urban concentrations, in which local black leaders are also involved and which can give comprehensive attention to the problems of their regions. In such a way, problems and snags can be identified earlier and can even be a starting point for political discussions later on.

But with the application of the law they must have nothing to do, because it will be frustrating.

12494

CSO: 3401/1

CURRENT ROLE OF NRP

Pretoria BEELD in Afrikaans 13 Sep 84 p 16

[Editorial]

[Text] Mr. Vause Raw still believes, with much idealism and loyalty, that he will be able to keep his New Republic Party going. Not only that, but he is convinced that the NRP has a significant role to play.

These are laudable sentiments, and most people would have a lot of sympathy for Mr. Raw, who in past years has commanded increasing respect with his attempt at moderation and patriotism in politics.

But surely the handwriting is on the wall for those who can read. In the Transvaal it has all the signs of a party which no longer has any cohesion. Think of the NRP fiasco in the Rosettenville by-elections and the pronouncements which made some people wonder whether the NRP is beginning to make common cause with the KP of the far right. Now there is the resignation of the Provincial leader, Mr. Alex Anderson.

In addition, Natal, stronghold of the NRP, is in a transition phase and there is speculation that front-line NRP leaders will cross over to the NP, including NRP leader Mr. Radclyffe Cadman, who had already been designated as Administrator.

The truth that smaller parties have learned early in the new dispensation is that there simply is no room for them. The power play is now between the largest white party, the NP, the Labor Party, and the two Indian parties which are equally strong. Even a relatively strong white party such as the PFP struggles these days to get a hearing; the Progge's attempts last week to draw attention attest to this.

The NRP has always differed from most other white opposition parties in that it was willing to play a positive role in South Africa. This service could be lost, to a large degree should supporters try to keep the NRP alive artificially. That is why moderate English speakers and other NRP members are clearly busy looking for a new political home.

While many people will be somewhat grieved at the expected departure of the NRP, at the same time they will be ready to receive a large group of people who will work heart and soul for the success of the new dispensation. The NP's door is open for them.

SOUTH AFRICA

EDITORIAL ON SOVIET MILITARY POLICY

Pretoria BEELD in Afrikaans 3 Sep 84 p 10

[Editorial]

[Text] The view of Dr. Joseph Luns, former Secretary General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), that it is highly unlikely that South Africa will have to face a Russian military attack alone, sounds logical and acceptable.

Unfortunately this "comforting" thought does not touch the kernel of South Africa's security problem because Russia chiefly uses its surrogate powers and satellite states to do its dirty work in Africa.

This pattern has been shown clearly in South Africa in the past couple of years. When warned of the Red Danger, one does not think immediately of a conventional attack by Russia itself.

This includes attacks, acts of terrorism, infiltration and agitation by powers supported by Russia--those puppets which do death dances for stability all over the world whenever the strings are pulled in Moscow.

It would be futile in any case for South Africa to try to arm itself in order to repel every little tap from Russia. Few countries in the world, America hopefully the exception, can do it.

In the interest of territorial defense, South Africa must not attempt to bite off more than is necessary. It would be too costly in money and manpower. For survival it will be necessary to find a delicate balance between military spending and money, for example, for instruction, furnishing employment, and social amelioration.

12494

CSO: 3401/1

BRIEFS

GROUPS OPPOSING CONSCRIPTION--A campaign aimed at putting an end to military conscription was initiated yesterday evening in the Claremont Community Hall. About 800 Whites and Coloreds attended the meeting. Dr Allan Boesak, chairman of the World Union of Reformed Churches and a defender of the United Democratic Front (UDF) said that he supports the campaign. Dr Boesak was welcomed enthusiastically and after a portion of the audience chanted his name tumultuously he answered that by raising clenched fists. His address was interrupted briefly when some rowdiness broke out at the back of the hall. A group of people waving the country's flag was standing behind the hall and apparently prevented the people behind them from being able to follow the proceedings. At one stage Dr Boesak repeatedly asked that: "somebody do something about those people at the back of the hall." Order was soon restored. Among the other speakers there were: Mrs Sheena Duncan, chairlady of the Black Sash Society; Mrs Sue Williamson, chairlady of the Women's Movement for Peace; and Mr Trevor Oosterwyk, deputy chairman of the Cape Youth Congress. Dr Boesak said that conscription must be terminated, because basic human rights are being denied to the majority of the people in the country. He said that the government is allotting millions of rand for war, but does not see the way clear for allotting money for necessary services like education and housing. [Text] [Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 16 Oct 84 p 5] 7964

CHILEAN MILITARY VISITOR--Lohatla--He has great respect for the South African militia and is impressed with the training which they receive in warfare situations, says Major Lois Clavel, a career soldier from Chili, who is observing Operation Thunder Chariot here. Major Clavel has been sent by his government to attend a staff course which ends in February of next year. He said in an interview that the South African soldier is solidly trained and highly motivated. Chili has great respect for the armed services, especially because both countries are involved in a fight for survival against the Communists. Major Clavel says he is particularly impressed by the Ratel troop carriers. He hopes Chili will develop a similar vehicle in the near future. [Excerpts] [Pretoria BEELD in Afrikaans 12 Sep 84 p 7] 12494

ELECTRONICS INDUSTRY--Johannesburg--South Africa now wants to do more to promote the development of a local electronics industry. Dawie de Villiers, minister for industry, commerce and tourism, announced measures along these lines and, at the same time, he established a permanent committee that will provide for coordination in this area. The electronics market in South Africa has a volume of about 3 billion rand (about DM5.6 billion). About 40 percent of that is absorbed by state agencies. Approximately 10 percent of the total sales volume goes for military equipment, 20 percent for industrial electronics, 22 percent for electronic consumer goods, 22 percent for data processing installations and 26 percent for telecommunications technology. In the future, local offerers to state agencies will generally receive a price advantage amounting to 25 percent relative to foreign competitors. In the case of the application of South African technology, this rate is to be increased by 10 percent. More than 67 percent of the equipment or installations ordered by state agencies currently contain no South African components, and the proportion may be even higher in the private sector. The first steps toward changing that, however, can already be seen. Thus the first enterprise for the production of integrated circuits was established a while ago with the financial participation of the Industrial Development Corp. (IDC). [Text] [Munich COMPUTERWOCHE in German 17 Aug 84 p 56] 9746

CONSERVATIVE TRADE UNION GROWS -- White workers are turning increasingly to the conservative minded Mineworkers Union (MWU) as the Wiehahn Report is beginning to have an effect on white workers. Sources close to the MWU told DIE AFRIKANER last week that the trade union is now experiencing a strong growth phase. It is certainly not a far-fetched prediction that in a short period of time the MWU will have more members outside the mining industry than within it. The source in question says that the reason for this is undoubtedly to be found in the effect of the Wiehahn Report. White workers are being increasingly forced to share facilities and in some instances integration is being extended to include accommodations. For example in two instances apprentices at the Free State's gold fields were forced to share sleeping facilities with non-whites. The MWU intervened successfully. In the union's most recent issue of its mouthpiece, DIE MYNWERKER, the secretary of the MWU, Mr Arrie Paulus, says that the trade union is growing stronger and stronger. The MWU has just received permission from the Industrial Registrar to extend its sphere of action to YSKOR [Iron and Steel Industrial Corporation]. Workers in the drafting, millwright, electromechanical, turning, warehousing and road locomotives trades can now become members of the MWU. This extension of the sphere of action has also been obtained at the Camden Power Station near Ermelo. [Excerpt] [Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 19 Sep 84 p 16] 7964

CSO: 3401/27

RELIGION, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT NOTED

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 16, 17 Aug 84

[16 Aug 84 p 8]

[Text] We are publishing the following, very interesting reflections of Mavanga Ngimbi, our occasional correspondent and assistant commissioner of the people, on the relationship between religion and development. In the following portion of this article the author emphasizes the imbalance created among mankind by too much spirituality.

It has been stated that by the act of creation God himself achieved a material act of economic development, by providing the earth with the powers of production and reproduction. Consequently, mankind, as the product of God's act of creation, must work to live, thus accomplishing his economic vocation and the will of his creator. However, it often happens that when people devote themselves to religious activities, their minds are obscured by an excess of spirituality and they neglect the material conditions of their own existence. This kind of attitude ends not only in the deterioration of their economic situation, forcing them into poverty, but also to the deterioration of the social and economic structure of their environment.

Whether people are religious or atheist in outlook, believers or non-believers, they must work in order to live. This is the primary condition for their existence and is the will of God himself, who told man after the creation: "Here is the land: make it fruitful and increase and multiply."

However, as we review the course of history, we note that a considerable number of those who began religious movements later adopted anti-economic behavior in the course of their preaching. They attracted large crowds of people to follow them for long periods of time, uprooting them in this way from their work places and making these productive forces lazy and inactive, although they were essential to the social and economic development of their environment. The logical consequence of this collective form of idleness has been reflected in disorders of the economic system. This immediately led to a defensive reaction from economic proprietors and the public authorities against these preachers. This was the case

with Jesus Christ and with Simon Kimbangu, the prophet. In fact, the denunciations of certain figures by Jesus Christ and by Simon Kimbangu, the prophet, follow this kind of economic logic.

At the time of Jesus Christ the spread of his teaching created such a degree of infatuation with him that immense crowds of people deserted their villages, their fields, and other places of productive work in order to follow the teachings of Christ in the mountains and deserts, thus leading to the deterioration of the existing economic structure. This exodus of the factors of production finally had to provoke discontent among the Jewish entrepreneurs and farmer-landowners against Jesus Christ. For any man who, consciously or unconsciously, destroys an economy destroys a whole nation. Hence the ferocious hatred of the Jews against Jesus Christ, which led them to spare Barabas, although he was a major criminal guilty of a number of crimes, at his trial before Pilate and the Roman authorities. This kind of behavior can only be explained from this economic point of view.

[17 Aug 84 pp 3, 14]

It was the same thing with Simon Kimbangu, the prophet, whom the Belgian colonial authorities and landowners were forced to condemn for the dispersion of the workers who flocked in crowds to N'Kamba to hear his teaching. In fact, the arrest, deportation, and condemnation of Kimbangu had no other purpose than to isolate him and take him out of his natural surroundings where he preached, where his influence mobilized entire groups of people, turning them into fanatical supporters of his spiritual teachings and leading them to abandon fields, planted areas, and other work places.

It was this economic aspect which justified the condemnation of Simon Kimbangu, the prophet, by the Belgian authorities, since, during the colonial period, the Belgian constitution, which was also that of the colony of the Belgian Congo, guaranteed freedom of speech and religious belief.

It has turned out that all of the preachers who have turned toward excessive spirituality, while neglecting the economic aspect of life, have met with hostile reactions and with difficulties from the economic forces and from the authorities. In the same logical order we can criticize the holy war, the fruit of the excess of religious fanaticism on the part of the Ayatollah Khomeyni, which not only has caused the loss of thousands of human lives but has shaken the economic structure of the Persian Gulf area, with a further impact on the world economy. It was as a consequence of proselytizing activity of this kind that Karl Marx reacted to this phenomenon and defined religion as the opiate of the people and the product of the mind of suffering mankind.

'Too Much Materialism in Mankind Creates Imbalances'

By creating mankind in his image God marked with his will the progressive cycle of providing mankind with a moral outlook toward himself and his environment. That is why he instituted the 10 commandments, expressing them through Moses, to govern the relationships between mankind and himself and to provide a model for the behavior of people toward other people.

It follows that the teaching which people receive through religion serves to orient their actions in a positive direction in the interest of their subsistence, their complete emancipation, and the harmonious development of their environment. Furthermore, the control, direction, and rational use of natural resources demand of people a moral uprightness in conformity with the precepts taught by God through religion. It would be appropriate to emphasize that when people are deprived of any notion of spirituality and who pursue the exaggerated satisfaction of material needs, they become slaves of material things. This attitude leads to an imbalance between the individual and his environment. It is clear that exaggerated materialism accelerates anti-social and anti-economic behavior among people, for the very strong reason that egocentrism, egotism, mercantilism, corruption, fascism, oppression, and apartheid are factors harmful to the development of mankind and of the environment.

The course of history has sufficiently demonstrated that certain antireligious personalities have just missed leading people into impoverishment and even to destruction. We can cite Hitler, Mussolini, and others in this sense. Even now, in the 20th century, there are systems such as apartheid, which, for economic reasons, contemptuously ignore the foundations of human dignity by inflicting on one of the races of mankind humiliating conditions which are contrary to divine teaching. It is a fact that the development of a conscienceless science can only produce negative results.

That is the case with the growth of terribly murderous and sophisticated weapons such as missiles having great precision and multiple warheads, neutron bombs, and chemical and nuclear weapons--all intended for the destruction of mankind and of the environment.

In view of the foregoing, we have the right to ask ourselves this question: "Is religion incompatible with economic development?"

In the light of the analysis which we have just presented, it turns out that religion and economics, although they are two, separate systems, in fact are complementary in the pursuit of the harmonious balance of human beings, in accordance with the will of God, their creator. Hence, it is important to emphasize that many religious teachers have not succeeded in mastering these two separate systems. This explains their disappointments and the imbalance in their respective environments.

At the same time other religious teachers and enlightened prophets have been able to achieve in time an essential balance between religion and economics. Consequently, they try in practice to reconcile the two separate systems in order to achieve a balance between mankind and his environment.

We can mention, for example, the puritanism of the American pioneers of the 17th century, who developed the cult of labor by teaching that, "if people work well while on earth, they will go to Heaven." And it is thanks to this economic and religious philosophy that the United States undertook a process of real economic development and reached a very advanced stage of development. And closer to home we can admire the lucidity of Diangienda, who has been able to direct and integrate in harmonious fashion the Kimbangu Church, through a symbiosis of religion and the economy, by developing the religious activity begun by his father, Simon

Kimbangu, the prophet. In this effort he has given life to an abundant and fully expanding form of spiritual activity, simultaneously achieving viable economic objectives for the social and economic development of the environment, following, on the other hand, the slogan of Mobutu Sese Seko: "Moto na moto abongisa" [Lingala slogan, "working together, people can get things done"]. To his credit, we may note large scale programs in the religious, social, and economic areas: churches, schools, hospitals, farms, plantations, etc.

It has been seen that his religious, social, and economic actions not only have attracted the admiration of everyone but have simultaneously taken place in the divine and temporal order. This has been the cause of the growing and harmonious vitality of the Kimbangu Church in integrated African society.

In conclusion, it is advisable that all religious faiths follow the example of the Kimbangu Church in order to participate morally and materially in the social and economic development of the country, instead of limiting themselves to a contemplative form of religion which does not lead to progress, living only on alms and gifts from their followers and from those surrounding them.

It is clear that in any society of growth there cannot be, on the one hand, actors, and, on the other hand, mere spectators. (Words of Mobutu Sese Seko).

Finally, religion and economics should complement each other in a form of positive interaction to preserve the balance of mankind and all of humanity, following the wishes of the creator: "Help yourselves and Heaven will help you."

[Signed by Mavanga Ngimbi, deputy commissioner of the people, holding a graduate degree in economics, and a research assistant at the University of Kinshasa.]

5170
CSO: 3419/67

PORTUGUESE EX-COLONISTS TO IMMIGRATE

Lisbon DIARIO DE LISBOA in Portuguese 22 Sep 84 p 4

[Text] The interest expressed by President Mobutu in the success of Portuguese who settled in Zaire after decolonization has led a group of them to launch "Operation Zaire," supported by Deputy Prime Minister Mota Pinto.

As a matter of fact, it is an initiative that was launched in 1976 and has had its ups and downs. "It looks right now as if we are going to be more welcome," one of its leaders told ANOP [PORTUGUESE NEWS AGENCY].

This spokesman, Montanha Rebelo, added that the idea "had been received by Sa Carneiro with the greatest interest," to the point of that leader having asserted that "this will be the priority topic of our government" a few days before the Camarate accident.

The initiative--launched by residents of the former colonies, such as Alvaro Lafayette, Deolindo Duarte, Emilio Leite Velho, Vitor Barros, Montanha Rebelo and Arroja Junior--has "had an immediate reception and response from thousands of Portuguese all over the world," although at first "it was addressed only to those who had returned from the former colonies."

"In any event," Montanha Rebelo indicated, "we do not intend to be either an employment agency or a travel agency."

The group contends that what is needed is creation of a "Zaire Commission," with official representatives of that African country and interested Portuguese, "to reestablish a line of cooperation that can induce many Portuguese to return to Africa."

The movement began at the time when former colonists returning from Angola were establishing themselves in Zaire, where they met with great cooperation and adapted themselves easily, even leading President Mobutu to assert that he would like to have "100,000 Portuguese in Zaire."

"The nation has enormous economic potential, along with human needs and enormous difficulties regarding trained manpower, even at the lower levels," says Montanha Rebelo.

Contacts with Zaire have already been established by this commission, which yesterday met with Mota Pinto, with two objectives in mind: to obtain a direct invitation from President Mobutu for specific contacts, and the support of the PSD [Social Democratic Party] in the conversations. According to a PSD communique, Mota Pinto has declared complete support for the project.

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